OCBC BANK (MACAU) LIMITED
2024 ANNUAL REPORT

Winning as One Group

OCBC Singapore

OCBC Malaysia

OCBC Indonesia

OCBC China

OCBC Hong Kong

OCBC Al-Amin

Bank of Singapore

Great Eastern

OCBC Macau

OCBC Securities

Lion Global Investors

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本行簡介
Bank Profile

華僑銀行(澳門)股份有限公司(「本行」)為華僑銀行(香港)有限公司(「華僑銀行(香港)」)之全資附屬公司。本行的前身為澳門永亨銀行,成立於1941年,現時有428名員工。

OCBC Bank (Macau) Limited (the "Bank") is a wholly-owned subsidiary of OCBC Bank (Hong Kong) Limited ("OCBC Hong Kong"), a company incorporated in Hong Kong. Previously known as Banco Weng Hang, S.A., the Bank was established in 1941 and has 428 employees.

母公司華僑銀行(香港)的前身為香港永亨銀行,於2014年10月15日成為華僑銀行有限公司(「華僑銀行」)之全資附屬公司。

OCBC Hong Kong, the former Wing Hang Bank, Limited became a wholly-owned subsidiary of Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation Limited ("OCBC") on 15 October 2014.

華僑銀行是新加坡成立時間最早的本土銀行,在1932年由三大華資銀行合併而成,當中最早的成立於1912年。華僑銀行是世界上最高度評價的銀行之一,擁有穆迪Aa1級評級及惠譽和標準普爾AA−評級。以廣泛認可的金融實力和穩定性,華僑銀行連續數年蟬聯由《環球金融》雜誌頒布的「全球最安全的50家銀行」贊譽,同時在《亞洲銀行家》雜誌的評選中榮膺「新加坡最佳管理銀行」殊榮。

OCBC is the longest established Singapore bank, formed in 1932 from the merger of three local banks, the oldest of which was founded in 1912. It is one of the world's most highly-rated banks, with Aa1 by Moody's and AA-by both Fitch and S&P. Recognised for its financial strength and stability, OCBC is consistently ranked among the World's Top 50 Safest Banks by Global Finance and has been named Best Managed Bank in Singapore by The Asian Banker.

以資產規模來說,華僑銀行是東南亞第二大金融服務集團。華僑銀行及其附屬公司向客戶提供全方位商業銀行、專業金融和財富管理服務,包括個人業務、公司業務、投資業務、私人銀行業務、交易銀行業務、財資業務、保險、資產管理和股票經紀業務。

OCBC is the second largest financial services group in Southeast Asia by assets. The Group offers a broad array of commercial banking, specialist financial and wealth management services, ranging from consumer, corporate, investment, private and transaction banking to treasury, insurance, asset management and stockbroking services.

華僑銀行的私人銀行服務由其全資附屬公司——新加坡銀行(Bank of Singapore)提供。新加坡銀行通過獨特的開放式產品平台,向客戶呈現資產類別中頂尖的產品組合。華僑銀行的附屬保險公司——大東方控股(Great Eastern Holdings),是新加坡和馬來西亞最大及歷史最悠久的人壽保險集團。其旗下的資產管理公司利安資金(Lion Global Investors)是東南亞領先的私營資產管理公司之一。

OCBC's private banking services are provided by its wholly-owned subsidiary Bank of Singapore, which operates on a unique open-architecture product platform to source for the best-in-class products to meet its clients' goals. Its insurance subsidiary, Great Eastern Holdings, is the oldest and most established life insurance group in Singapore and Malaysia. Its asset management subsidiary, Lion Global Investors, is one of the leading asset management companies in Southeast Asia.

華僑銀行的主要市場包括新加坡、馬來西亞、印尼和大中華。華僑銀行在19個國家和地區擁有近420家分行和代表處。

The Group's key markets are Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia and Greater China. It has close to 420 branches and representative offices in 19 countries and regions.

作為華僑銀行集團之一員,本行為客戶提供龐大的國際銀行網絡及廣泛的產品及服務選擇,以滿足客戶私人及業務上的各項理財需要。

The Bank, as part of the OCBC group of companies, offers customers an augmented banking network, global market access and an extensive range of products and services for personal and business financial needs.

銀行資料
Bank Information

於2024年12月31日 *At 31 December 2024*

股東
華僑銀行(香港)有限公司
於香港註冊

Shareholder
OCBC Bank (Hong Kong) Limited
Incorporated in Hong Kong

董事會
董事會主席
王克先生

董事
盧保康先生
詹偉堅先生
曾德誼先生
陳恒和先生(於2024年8月23日退任)
潘慧君女士(於2024年8月23日委任)
胡倩雯女士(於2024年8月23日委任)

Board of Directors
Chairman
Mr WANG Ke

Directors
Mr LOU Pou Hong
Mr CHIM Wai Kin
Mr TSANG Tak Yee
Mr CHAN Han Wo (retired on on 23 August 2024)
Ms PUN Vai Kuan (appointed on 23 August 2024)
Ms VU Sin Man (appointed on 23 August 2024)

監事會
譚夏琪女士
梁凱欣女士
馬健華先生

Supervisory Council
Ms TAM Ha Kei Abby
Ms LEUNG Hoi Yan
Mr QUIN Va

股東會委員會
盧保康先生
陳恒和先生(於2024年10月18日退任)
胡倩雯女士(於2024年10月18日委任)
林健先生

General Meeting Committee
Mr LOU Pou Hong
Mr CHAN Han Wo (retired on on 18 October 2024)
Ms VU Sin Man (appointed on 18 October 2024)
Mr LIN Jian

公司秘書
林健先生

Company Secretary
Mr LIN Jian

業務發展及管理報告
Business Development and Management Report

王克先生 **Mr. Wang Ke**
董事會主席 *Chairman*

2024年，澳門經濟環境逐漸復甦，根據統計局數據，2024年全年本地生產總值較去年實質增長8.8%。儘管今年整體經濟環境保持穩定，但貸款需求持續疲弱，加上利率下調的影響，這對銀行業來說依然帶來挑戰和不穩定性。然而，本行於2024年淨利息收入仍錄得2%之穩健升幅，整體營業收入則較去年增長4%，當中非利息收入更有顯著改善，增幅達14%。截至2024年12月31日止年度，本行淨利潤為2億澳門元，總資產為350億澳門元，平均股東資金回報率為4%。另外，本行繼續保持良好的資產質素，按監管指引訂定之不良貸款比率為0.35%，資本充足比率維持在24.26%之穩健水平。

In 2024, the economic environment in Macau has gradually recovered. According to data from the Statistics and Census Service, the local Gross Domestic Product grew by 8.8% in real terms compared to the previous year. Despite the overall economic environment remaining stable this year, loan demand remained subdued, and the effects of interest rate cuts continued to pose challenges and uncertainties for the banking sector. Nevertheless, our Bank recorded a mild increase of 2% in net interest income for 2024, while total operating income grew by 4% compared to previous year. Notably, non-interest income showed significant improvement with an increase of 14%. For the year ending 31 December 2024, our Bank's net profit amounted to MOP 207 million, total assets reached MOP 35 billion, and the average return on equity was 4%. Additionally, our Bank continues to maintain a good quality of assets, with a non-performing loan ratio set at 0.35% according to regulatory asset classification, and a capital adequacy ratio remaining at a robust level of 24.26%.

本行在澳門的金融實力和穩定性亦受到信用評級機構的高度認可，於今年首獲穆迪A1級評級。此評級將有助於彰顯本行在競爭市場中的穩健地位，亦有助吸納更多不同類型之客戶存款，從而增強資金來源的多樣化及提升流動性，進一步促進業務增長與穩定性。

The financial strength and stability of our Bank in Macau have also been highly recognised by credit rating agency, as we received our first A1 rating from Moody's during the year. This rating will help to highlight our robust position in the competitive market and also assist in attracting deposits from a wider variety of customers, thereby enhancing the diversification of our funding sources and improving liquidity, which will further promote business growth and stability.

業務發展及管理報告
Business Development and Management Report

展望2025年，本行將繼續秉承集團策略方針，保持業務增長勢頭，利用華僑銀行集團的強大網絡，深化與香港及新加坡的協同，促進粵港澳大灣區各業務的合作。此外，我們將繼續加快推動數碼化轉型，擴大技術和人力資源的投資，優化內部工作流程，及制定自動化改進路線圖，以提升工作效率及客戶體驗。

Looking ahead to 2025, our Bank will continue to adhere to the Group's strategic policies, maintaining the momentum of business growth. We will leverage the extensive network of OCBC Group to enhance collaboration with Hong Kong and Singapore, promoting cooperation in various businesses across the Greater Bay Area. Furthermore, we will continue to accelerate our digital transformation, expanding investments in technology and human resources, optimising internal workflows, and developing a roadmap for automation improvements to enhance work efficiency and customer experience.

最後，本人藉此機會衷心感謝一直以來支持及信賴本行的廣大客戶。您們的支持是本行不斷前行的最大動力。本人亦要向全體同事致以最誠摯的謝意，感謝同事們的辛勤付出。期待未來能繼續攜手共進，抓緊市場機遇，鞏固在金融市場的競爭力，共創更大的成就！

Finally, I would like to take this opportunity to sincerely thank our customers for their continued support and trust in our Bank. Your support is the greatest motivation for our ongoing progress. I would also like to express my heartfelt gratitude to all our colleagues for their hard work and dedication. I look forward to continuing to work hand in hand in the future, seizing market opportunities, strengthening our competitiveness in the financial market and creating even greater achievements together!

董事會主席
王克 謹啟

2025年3月14日

Wang Ke
Chairman

14 March 2025

監事會意見書
Report of the Supervisory Council

根據法律及華僑銀行(澳門)股份有限公司(「本行」)組織章程規定，監事會(「我們」)應對本行之營運及管理進行監察，並就本行董事會呈交截至2024年12月31日止年度之財務報表和利潤分配建議發表意見。

我們對本行進行了必要的監察工作，檢討了本行於2024年期間的營運和管理，並審閱了2024年度之董事會報告以及羅兵咸永道會計師事務所於2025年3月14日發表有關本行財務報表能真實及公平地反映本行財政狀況的核數師報告。

基於上述審查的結果，我們認為，董事會呈交之年度財務報表、利潤分配建議及報告適合在股東大會通過。

According to the law and OCBC Bank (Macau) Limited's (the "Bank") Articles of Association, the Supervisory Council ("We") should monitor the Bank's operation and management, and express an opinion on the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 and the proposal of profit distribution which are submitted by the Board of Directors.

We have carried out the necessary supervision, analyzed the operation and management of the Bank for the financial year ended 31 December 2024, and reviewed the 2024 Board of Directors' report and the auditor's report issued by PricewaterhouseCoopers on 14 March 2025 for these financial statements which give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Bank.

Based on the results of the reviews above, we are in the opinion that these financial statements, proposal of profit distribution and reports submitted by the Board of Directors should be approved in the Annual General Meeting.

監事會主席
譚夏琪 謹啟

2025年3月19日

President of Supervisory Council
TAM Ha Kei Abby

19 March 2025

企業管治報告
Corporate Governance Report

企業管治常規

本行為於香港成立的華僑銀行(香港)有限公司之全資附屬公司，而華僑香港為於新加坡成立及上市的華僑銀行之全資附屬公司。本行於截至2024年12月31日止年度內亦一直應用澳門金融管理局(「金管局」)所發出的「信用機構內部控制指引」所載之內部控制目標、原則及要素。

Corporate Governance Practices

The Bank is a wholly-owned subsidiary of OCBC Bank (Hong Kong) Limited, a company incorporated in Hong Kong, which in turn is a wholly-owned subsidiary of OCBC, a company incorporated and listed in Singapore. The Bank has applied the internal control objectives, principles and components as set out in "The Internal Control Guidelines for the Authorised Credit Institutions" issued by the Monetary Authority of Macau throughout the year ended 31 December 2024.

董事會

年度內本行董事會保持穩定的組合，從而建立強勢及一致之領導權，有助能夠適當及有效地作出及實施各項決定。各董事均具備適合本行業務之技能及經驗。董事會成員亦包括一些為本行暢順運作所必須擁有之合適會計及其他專長的人士。年內，所有本行董事定期獲得最新之經濟發展資訊、銀行業務、營運、風險管理及企業管治事宜以及有關法律和監管規定之簡報。

Board of Directors

Throughout the year, the Board maintained a stable composition that provided strong and consistent leadership conducive to making and implementing decisions effectively and appropriately. Each Director possesses skills and experiences appropriate to the business of the Bank. The Board also includes personnel with the appropriate accounting and other expertise necessary for the smooth running of the Bank. During the year, all directors of the Bank received regular briefings on economic updates, the Bank's business, operations, risk management and corporate governance matters as well as rules and regulations applicable to the Bank.

董事會之成員如下:

王克先生(*非執行董事主席*)
盧保康先生(*董事兼行政總裁*)
陳恒和先生(*董事兼副行政總裁*)
(*於2024年8月23日退任*)
胡倩雯女士(*董事*)
(*於2024年08月23日委任*)
詹偉堅先生(*非執行董事*)
曾德誼先生(*非執行董事*)
潘慧君女士(*非執行董事*)
(*於2024年08月23日委任*)

Members of the Board are as follows:

Mr WANG Ke *(Non-Executive Chairman)*
Mr LOU Pou Hong *(Director & Chief Executive)*
Mr CHAN Han Wo Herbert *(Director & Deputy Chief Executive)*
(retired on 23 August 2024)
Ms VU Sin Man *(Director)*
(appointed on 23 August 2024)
Mr CHIM Wai Kin *(Non-Executive Director)*
Mr TSANG Tak Yee *(Non-Executive Director)*
Ms PUN Vai Kuan *(Non-Executive Director)*
(appointed on 23 August 2024)

企業管治報告
Corporate Governance Report

監事會

本行監事會有清晰之職權範圍。監事會之主要職能為獨立審閱及監察本行財務報告流程、內部控制及風險管理系統之成效。監事會亦監督整個審計程序，以及作出所有相關法律及本行章程所要求之工作及責任。監事會檢閱審核範圍及審批年度之內部審核計劃，審閱內部審計員之工作、調查結果及建議。監事會亦討論外部核數師及監管機構提出的事項（如有），以及確保其建議得到適當落實。

監事會之成員如下：

譚夏琪女士（*主席*）
梁凱欣女士（*監事*）
馬健華先生（*監事*）

Supervisory Council

The Supervisory Council of the Bank has clear terms of reference. Its principal functions are to independently review and monitor the effectiveness of the financial reporting process, internal control and risk management system of the Bank; oversee the audit process; and perform all other duties and obligations stipulated in the relevant law and in the Articles of Association of the Bank. The Supervisory Council reviews the audit coverage and approves the internal audit plan, reviews the work, findings and recommendations of the internal auditors. The Supervisory Council also discusses issues raised by the external auditors and the regulators (if any), and ensures that recommendations are properly implemented.

Members of the Supervisory Council are as follows:

Ms TAM Ha Kei Abby *(President)*
Ms LEUNG Hoi Yan *(Supervisor)*
Mr QUIN Va *(Supervisor)*

企業策略及業務模式

本行為澳門一家金融服務機構領導者。本行矢志成為客戶首選之金融服務機構，並透過穩定之股本回報增長，增加股東之回報。

為了取得成功，我們必須鎖定目標，專心一意，因應不同之挑戰及瞬息萬變之營商環境而作出部署。本行的策略方向在於鞏固業務及營運兩方面，確保能進一步提升股東回報及其競爭力。

Corporate Strategy and Business Model

The Bank is a leading financial service provider in Macau. We aim to be the preferred choice of our customers for financial services and to increase shareholders' value by maintaining a consistent growth in return on equity.

To be successful, we need to be focused and responsive as business environments are challenging and ever changing. The Bank's strategic objective is to continue to strengthen both business and operational aspects of the Bank to ensure satisfactory returns to shareholders and to further improve the competitiveness of the Bank.

董事會權力之轉授

董事會已成立以下之委員會以監察本行之日常業務運作。所有委員會均具有清晰職權範圍，確保委員會適當地履行其職能，以及於適當時候向董事會匯報其決定及建議。此等委員會的資料如下：

Delegation by the Board

The Board has established the following committees to oversee the day-to-day operations of the Bank. All committees have specific terms of reference in order to ensure that they discharge their functions properly and to report back to the Board, where appropriate, their decisions and recommendations. Information on these committees is set out below:

管理委員會

管理委員會定期舉行會議，審批本行所有有關策略及計劃、運作、管理及業務表現之主要事項。管理委員會獲授權執行及管理本行正常銀行及相關業務所需之權力和職能。

管理委員會之成員如下：

- 董事兼行政總裁；
- 個人銀行業務主管；
- 華僑香港行政總裁；
- 批發銀行主管；
- 營運與科技處主管；
- 財務部主管；
- 信貸風險管理部主管；
- 法律事務及法規監察部主管；
- 人力資源部主管及
- 環球金融市場部主管。

信貸風險管理委員會

信貸風險管理委員會主要職責是協助董事會和華僑香港（集團）信貸風險管理委員會管理銀行的信貸風險：包括在負責任的融資下環境、社會和治理(ESG)風險，監督信貸風險管理框架和政策的執行、以確保信貸風險的承擔與集團的風險偏好和商業戰略保持一致。

信貸風險管理委員會之成員如下：

- 信貸風險管理部主管；
- 個人銀行業務主管；
- 批發銀行主管；
- 信貸風險管理部企業信貸審批組組長；
- 信貸風險管理部零售信貸審批組組長；及
- 信貸風險管理部政策及監控組組長。

Management Committee

The Management Committee meets regularly to review and approve all major matters relating to the strategy and planning, operations, management and performance of the Bank. It is granted powers and authorities necessary for conducting and managing the Bank's normal banking and related activities.

Members of the Management Committee are as follows:

- Director & Chief Executive;
- Head of Consumer Financial Services;
- Chief Executive Officer, OCBC Hong Kong
- Head of Wholesale Banking;
- Head of Operations & Technology Division;
- Head of Finance Department;
- Head of Credit Risk Management Department;
- Head of Legal & Compliance Department;
- Head of Human Resources Department; and
- Head of Global Markets Department.

Credit Risk Management Committee

The Credit Risk Management Committee is responsible for supporting the Board of Directors and OCBC Hong Kong (Group) Credit Risk Management Committee in managing the Bank's credit risk, including environmental, social and governance (ESG) risk under responsible financing; overseeing the execution of the credit risk management, framework and policies, to ensure that credit risk taking is aligned with the Group's risk appetite and business strategy.

Members of the Credit Risk Management Committee are as follows:

- Head of Credit Risk Management Department;
- Head of Consumer Financial Services;
- Head of Wholesale Banking;
- Head of Wholesale Credit Approval Team of Credit Risk Management Department;
- Head of Consumer Credit Approval Team of Credit Risk Management Department; and
- Head of Policy & Control Team of Credit Risk Management Department.

資產負債管理委員會

資產負債管理委員會負責制定及維持有關本行資產負債表之結構、市場風險、利率風險及流動性風險管理之整體風險管理架構。委員會就政策及指引向董事會作出建議及尋求批准。

資產負債管理委員會之成員如下：

- 董事兼行政總裁；
- 財務部主管；
- 個人銀行業務主管；
- 批發銀行主管；及
- 環球金融市場部主管。

風險管理委員會

風險管理委員會提供一套結構緊密及具前瞻性的機制去查找、測量、監察及控制本行於所有活動所帶來的不同類型風險。每項風險均由具有相關專業知識和技能的處／部門主管管理，而風險管理委員會則獲授權審視各種風險的整體評估及管理。該委員會確保所有風險均維持在董事會訂下之範圍內，以及本行之風險管理程序達到金管局所要求之標準。

風險管理委員會之成員如下：

- 董事兼行政總裁；
- 公司秘書；
- 營運與科技處主管；
- 信貸風險管理部主管；
- 法律事務及法規監察部主管；
- 財務部主管；及
- 營運風險管理經理（兼信息安全與數字風險管理）。

Asset and Liability Management Committee

The Asset and Liability Management Committee is responsible for the implementation and maintenance of the overall risk management framework relating to balance sheet structure, market risk, interest rate risk in the banking book and liquidity risk management of the Bank. It recommends policy and guidelines to the Board for concurrence.

Members of the Asset and Liability Management Committee are as follows:

- Director & Chief Executive;
- Head of Finance Department;
- Head of Consumer Financial Services;
- Head of Wholesale Banking; and
- Head of Global Markets Department.

Risk Management Committee

The Risk Management Committee provides a structured, cohesive and forward-looking mechanism to identify, measure, monitor and control the various type of risks across the entire spectrum of the Bank's activities. While each of these risks is managed by the division/department with specialized knowledge and expertise in that area, the Risk Management Committee is assigned to oversee the overall assessment and management of these risks. The Risk Management Committee aims to ensure that each level of risks is within the parameters set by the Board and that the risk management process meets the standards required by the AMCM.

Members of the Risk Management Committee are as follows:

- Director & Chief Executive;
- Company Secretary;
- Head of Operations & Technology Division;
- Head of Credit Risk Management Department;
- Head of Legal & Compliance Department;
- Head of Finance Department; and
- Designated Manager of Operational Risk Management, and Information Security & Digital Risk Management.

反洗黑錢／反恐融資及信譽風險委員會

反洗黑錢／反恐融資及信譽風險委員會之成立是為了監督與清洗黑錢、恐怖融資、制裁及詐騙相關的金融犯罪的合規風險管理，使所有與清洗黑錢、恐怖融資、制裁及詐騙相關的個案及事項得到及時的監察及處理。該委員會定期開會討論及審批為防止由清洗黑錢、恐怖融資、制裁及詐騙事件所帶來之風險的處理辦法及措施，以及確保所有為符合反洗黑錢、反恐融資、反制裁及反詐騙法例法規之要求的監控措施適當到位。

反洗黑錢／反恐融資及信譽風險委員會之成員如下：

- 法律事務及法規監察部主管；
- 信貸風險管理部主管；
- 批發銀行主管；
- 個人銀行業務主管；
- 營運與科技處主管；及
- 財務部主管。

AML/CFT & Reputational Risk Committee

The Anti-Money Laundering ("AML")/Counter-Terrorist Financing ("CFT") & Reputational Risk Committee is formed to oversee the management of Financial Crime Compliance ("FCC") risk relating to Money Laundering ("ML"), Terrorist Financing ("TF"), Sanctions and Fraud so that all ML/TF/Sanction/Fraud cases or issues are properly monitored and addressed in a timely manner. It meets regularly to discuss and approve actions and initiatives to mitigate risks arising from ML/TF/Sanction/Fraud matters and ensures proper control measures are in place to meet the AML/CFT/Anti-Sanction/Anti-Fraud statutory and regulatory requirements.

Members of the AML/CFT & Reputational Risk Committee are as follows:

- Head of Legal & Compliance Department;
- Head of Credit Risk Management Department;
- Head of Wholesale Banking;
- Head of Consumer Financial Services;
- Head of Operations & Technology Division; and
- Head of Finance Department.

內部監控

董事會負責本行之內部監控及檢討其成效。

內部監控程序旨在保障本行資產，妥善保存完整會計記錄，以及確保業務上所用或向外發佈之財務資料準確可靠。有關程序亦為確保遵守適用法例、規則及規例而設。

本行已就查找、監控及匯報本行面對之重大風險制定相關系統及程序。風險管理政策及主要風險監控限制均經董事會批准。

業務及功能單位負責根據本行風險管理政策及程序評估及管理其職責範圍內產生之風險。有關風險管理報告須提交管理委員會、信貸風險管理委員會、資產負債管理委員會、風險管理委員會、反洗黑錢／反恐融資及信譽風險委員會及董事會，以便監察個別風險。

Internal Controls

The Directors are responsible for internal controls of the Bank and for reviewing its effectiveness.

Procedures are designed to safeguard assets of the Bank; maintain proper accounting records; and ensure the reliability of financial information used within the business or for publication. Procedures have also been designed to ensure compliance with applicable laws, rules and regulations.

Systems and procedures are in place to identify, control and report on major risks the Bank faces. Risk management policies and major risk control limits are approved by the Board.

Business and functional units are responsible for the assessment of risks arising under their areas of responsibility and the management of such risks in accordance with the Bank's risk management policies and procedures. The relevant risk management reports are submitted to the Management Committee, Credit Risk Management Committee, Asset and Liability Management Committee, Risk Management Committee, AML/CFT & Reputational Risk Committee and the Board for monitoring the respective risks.

企業管治報告
Corporate Governance Report

有關管理本行所面對各類重大風險，包括信貸、市場、流動資金、營運及資本管理各方面之風險之政策及程序，載於財務報表附註內。

More detailed discussions on the policies and procedures for management of major risks the Bank faces, including credit, market, liquidity and operational risks as well as capital management, are included in the notes to the financial statements.

內部審計為本行內部監控系統重要之一環，獨立確保本行內部監控效能，並確保各業務及運作單位能遵守既定之政策與準則。本行高級管理層須向內部審計提供確實證明已遵守本行之核數師及監管機構提出之所有建議。內部審計亦會就營運效益及風險管理事宜向高級管理層提出意見。內部審計功能之工作集中於該等經風險為本的審計方法而認定為本行高風險之運作範疇。本行內部審計部主管向本行行政總裁及監事會匯報。審計報告亦會送交監事會審閱。

Internal audit plays an important role in the Bank's internal control framework. It provides independent assurance on the effectiveness of the Bank's internal control and compliance with policies and standards across all business and operational units. Senior management is required to provide internal audit with evidence to verify that it has acted fully on all the recommendations made by external auditors and regulatory authorities. Internal audit also advises senior management on operational efficiency and risk management issues. The work of the internal audit function focuses on areas of higher risk to the Bank as determined by a risk-based audit methodology. The Head of Internal Audit Department reports to the Chief Executive and the President of the Supervisory Council. Audit reports are submitted to the Supervisory Council for review.

2025年3月14日於澳門

Macau, 14 March 2025

獨立審計師報告
Independent Auditor's Report

pwc

羅兵咸永道

致華僑銀行(澳門)股份有限公司全體股東:
(於澳門註冊成立之股份有限公司)

我們審計了後附載於第15頁至第105頁的華僑銀行(澳門)股份有限公司的財務報表,包括二零二四年十二月三十一日的財務狀況表,以及截至該日止年度的損益表、全面收益表、權益變動表和現金流量表,以及重要會計政策概要和其他解釋性信息。

董事對財務報表的責任

董事負責按照澳門特別行政區之《財務報告準則》編製真實和公允的財務報表,並對其認為為使財務報表的編製不存在由於舞弊或錯誤導致的重大錯報所必需的內部控制負責。

審計師的責任

我們的責任是在執行審計工作的基礎上對財務報表發表審計意見,僅向全體股東報告,除此之外本報告別無其他目的。我們不會就本報告的內容向任何其他人士負上或承擔任何責任。我們按照澳門特別行政區會計師專業委員會頒布之《審計準則》的規定執行了審計工作。《審計準則》要求我們遵守職業道德要求,計劃和執行審計工作以對財務報表是否不存在重大錯報獲取合理保證。

審計工作涉及實施審計程序,以獲取有關財務報表金額和披露的審計證據。選擇的審計程序取決於審計師的判斷,包括對由於舞弊或錯誤導致的財務報表重大錯報風險的評估。在進行風險評估時,審計師考慮與編製真實和公允的財務報表相關的內部控制,以設計恰當的審計程序,但目的並非對內部控制的有效性發表意見。審計工作還包括評價管理層選用會計政策的恰當性和作出會計估計的合理性,以及評價財務報表的總體列報。

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF OCBC BANK (MACAU) LIMITED
(incorporated in Macao with limited liability by shares)

We have audited the financial statements of OCBC Bank (Macau) Limited, set out on pages 15 to 105, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024, and the statement of profit or loss, statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the cash flow statement for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Directors are responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with Financial Reporting Standards issued by the Government of the Macao Special Administrative Region, and for such internal control as directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit and to report our opinion solely to you, as a body, and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility towards or accept liability to any other person for the contents of this report. We conducted our audit in accordance with Auditing Standards issued by the Professional Committee of Accountants of the Government of the Macao Special Administrative Region. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

獨立審計師報告
Independent Auditor's Report

我們相信，我們獲取的審計證據是充分、適當的，為發表審計意見提供了基礎。

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

審計意見

我們認為，財務報表按照澳門特別行政區之《財務報告準則》，真實和公允反映了華僑銀行(澳門)股份有限公司二零二四年十二月三十一日的財務狀況以及截至該日止年度的經營成果和現金流量。

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of OCBC Bank (Macau) Limited, as at 31 December 2024, and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Financial Reporting Standards issued by the Government of the Macao Special Administrative Region.

李政立
執業會計師
羅兵咸永道會計師事務所

二零二五年三月十四日，於澳門

Li Ching Lap Bernard
Certified Public Accountant
PricewaterhouseCoopers

Macao, 14 March 2025

損益表
Statement of Profit or Loss

截至2024年12月31日止年度 *For the year ended 31 December 2024*

		附註 Note	**2024 千澳門元 MOP'000**	2023 千澳門元 MOP'000
利息收入	Interest income	4	**1,258,621**	1,171,000
利息支出	Interest expense	5	(**634,580**)	(556,305)
淨利息收入	**Net interest income**		**624,041**	614,695
服務費及佣金收入	Fees and commission income		**121,573**	98,345
服務費及佣金支出	Fees and commission expense		(**8,451**)	(8,062)
服務費及佣金收入淨額	**Net fees and commission income**	6	**113,122**	90,283
股息收入	Dividend income		**16,981**	17,171
其他收入	Other income	7	**17,497**	21,994
其他營業收入	**Operating income**		**771,641**	744,143
營業支出	Operating expenses	8	(**367,932**)	(369,496)
扣除預期信用損失前營業溢利	**Operating profit before expected credit losses**		**403,709**	374,647
預期信用損失之變動	Change in expected credit losses	15	(**169,768**)	23,173
除税前溢利	**Profit before taxation**		**233,941**	397,820
税項	Taxation	9	(**27,377**)	(48,038)
年內可分配予本行股東之溢利	**Profit for the year attributable to equity shareholders of the Bank**		**206,564**	349,782

第22頁至第105頁之附註構成本財務報表的一部份。 The notes on pages 22 to 105 form part of these financial statements.

其他全面收益表
Statement of Comprehensive Income

截至2024年12月31日止年度 *For the year ended 31 December 2024*

		附註 Note	**2024 千澳門元 MOP'000**	2023 千澳門元 MOP'000
年內溢利	**Profit for the year**		**206,564**	349,782
年內其他全面虧損	**Other comprehensive loss for the year**			
將不可重分類至損益表之項目	**Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss**			
一重估銀行行址之赤字	– Deficit on revaluation of bank premises	16	**(116,363)**	(10,228)
一遞延稅項	– Deferred taxes		**13,964**	1,227
			(102,399)	(9,001)
一以公平價值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益之權益證券	– Equity securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income			
一公平價值變動	– Fair value changes	29(a)	**(138,467)**	(348,073)
一遞延稅項	– Deferred taxes		**16,616**	41,769
			(121,851)	(306,304)
其後可能會重分類至損益之項目	**Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss**			
一以公平價值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益之債務證券	– Debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income			
一公平價值變動	– Fair value changes		**19,843**	58,820
一轉入損益表	– Transfer to statement of profit or loss			
一處置之損失	– Loss on disposal	7	**(6,825)**	(11,619)
一預期信用損失	– Expected credit losses		**454**	(2,731)
一遞延稅項	– Deferred taxes		**(2,047)**	(4,458)
			11,425	40,012
一盈餘滾存	– Unappropriated profits			
一銀行行址	– Bank premises			
一遞延稅項	– Deferred taxes		**852**	961
			852	961
年內除稅後之其他全面虧損	**Other comprehensive loss for the year, net of tax**		**(211,973)**	(274,332)
年內可分配予本行股東之全面（虧損）／收益總額	**Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year attributable to equity shareholders of the Bank**		**(5,409)**	75,450

第22頁至第105頁之附註構成本財務報表的一部份。 The notes on pages 22 to 105 form part of these financial statements.

財務狀況表
Statement of Financial Position

於2024年12月31日 *As at 31 December 2024*

		附註 Note	2024 千澳門元 MOP'000	2023 千澳門元 MOP'000
資產	**ASSETS**			
現金及存放銀行同業及中央銀行款項	Cash and balances with banks and central banks	12	**988,973**	1,265,053
買賣用途資產	Trading assets	13	**8,343**	6,921
客戶貸款及其他賬項	Advances to customers and other accounts	14	**17,488,110**	19,702,595
應收最終控股公司、直屬控股公司及同系附屬公司款項	Amounts due from ultimate holding company, immediate holding company and fellow subsidiaries		**5,600,373**	2,967,879
以公平價值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益之金融資產	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	29	**10,552,122**	8,868,245
固定資產	Fixed assets	16	**441,940**	573,114
總資產	Total assets		**35,079,861**	33,383,807

第22頁至第105頁之附註構成本財務報表的一部份。

The notes on pages 22 to 105 form part of these financial statements.

財務狀況表
Statement of Financial Position

於2024年12月31日 *As at 31 December 2024*

		附註 Note	2024 千澳門元 MOP'000	2023 千澳門元 MOP'000
負債	**LIABILITIES**			
銀行同業存款及結餘	Deposits and balances of banks	17	**20,061**	–
客戶活期、定期、儲蓄及其他存款	Current, fixed, savings and other deposits of customers	18	**26,950,281**	24,507,122
買賣用途負債	Trading liabilities	19	**5,610**	6,091
應付本期稅項	Current tax payable	20	**27,778**	47,849
遞延稅項負債	Deferred tax liabilities	20	**136,851**	166,438
其他賬項及準備	Other accounts and provisions	21	**330,244**	467,315
應付最終控股公司、直屬控股公司及同系附屬公司款項	Amounts due to ultimate holding company, immediate holding company and fellow subsidiaries		**2,591,094**	2,937,641
總負債	Total liabilities		**30,061,919**	28,132,456
權益	**EQUITY**			
股本	Share capital	22(a)	**360,000**	120,000
儲備	Reserves	22(b)		
一般儲備	General reserve		**184,200**	184,200
法定儲備	Legal reserve		**120,000**	120,000
重估儲備	Revaluation reserve		**1,008,297**	1,227,368
一般監管儲備	General regulatory reserve		**–**	167,009
盈餘滾存	Unappropriated profits		**3,345,445**	3,432,774
權益總額	Total equity		**5,017,942**	5,251,351
負債及權益總額	Total liabilities and equity		**35,079,861**	33,383,807

由銀行董事會於2025年3月14日批准及授權簽署。

Approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors of the Bank on 14 March 2025.

王克*主席*
盧保康*董事*

Wang Ke *Chairman*
Lou Pou Hong *Director*

第22頁至第105頁之附註構成本財務報表的一部份。

The notes on pages 22 to 105 form part of these financial statements.

權益變動表
Statement of Changes in Equity

截至2024年12月31日止年度 *For the year ended 31 December 2024*

			2024								
		附註	股本	一般儲備	法定儲備	銀行行址重估儲備	投資重估儲備（循環性）	投資重估儲備（非循環性）	一般監管儲備（附註22b(v)）	盈餘滾存	權益總額
		Note	Share capital 千澳門元 MOP'000	General reserve 千澳門元 MOP'000	Legal reserve 千澳門元 MOP'000	Bank premises revaluation reserve 千澳門元 MOP'000	Investment revaluation reserve (recycling) 千澳門元 MOP'000	Investment revaluation reserve (non-recycling) 千澳門元 MOP'000	General regulatory reserves (Note 22 b(v)) 千澳門元 MOP'000	Unappropriated profits 千澳門元 MOP'000	Total equity 千澳門元 MOP'000
2024年1月1日結餘	At 1 January 2024		**120,000**	**184,200**	**120,000**	**367,530**	**(13,572)**	**873,410**	**167,009**	**3,432,774**	**5,251,351**
已派股息	Dividends paid	10	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(228,000)**	**(228,000)**
（轉自）／轉入儲備	Transfer (from)/to reserve		**240,000**	**–**	**–**	**(6,246)**	**–**	**–**	**(167,009)**	**(66,745)**	**–**
年內溢利	Profit for the year		**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**206,564**	**206,564**
年內其他全面（虧損）／收益	Other comprehensive (loss)/ gain for the year		**–**	**–**	**–**	**(102,399)**	**11,425**	**(121,851)**	**–**	**852**	**(211,973)**
2024年12月31日結餘	At 31 December 2024		**360,000**	**184,200**	**120,000**	**258,885**	**(2,147)**	**751,559**	**–**	**3,345,445**	**5,017,942**

第22頁至第105頁之附註構成本財務報表的一部份。

The notes on pages 22 to 105 form part of these financial statements.

權益變動表
Statement of Changes in Equity

截至2024年12月31日止年度 *For the year ended 31 December 2024*

			2023								
		附註	股本	一般儲備	法定儲備	銀行行址重估儲備	投資重估儲備（循環性）	投資重估儲備（非循環性）	一般監管儲備（附註22b(v)）	盈餘滾存	權益總額
		Note	Share capital	General reserve	Legal reserve	Bank premises revaluation reserve	Investment revaluation reserve (recycling)	Investment revaluation reserve (non-recycling)	General regulatory reserves (Note 22 b(v))	Unappropri-ated profits	Total equity
			千澳門元 MOP'000	千澳門元 MOP'000	千澳門元 MOP'000	千澳門元 MOP'000	千澳門元 MOP'000	千澳門元 MOP'000	千澳門元 MOP'000	千澳門元 MOP'000	千澳門元 MOP'000
2023年1月1日結餘	At 1 January 2023		120,000	184,200	120,000	383,570	(53,584)	1,179,714	155,680	3,268,721	5,358,301
已派股息	Dividends paid	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(182,400)	(182,400)
（轉自）／轉入儲備	Transfer (from)/to reserve		–	–	–	(7,039)	–	–	11,329	(4,290)	–
年內溢利	Profit for the year		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	349,782	349,782
年內其他全面（虧損）／收益	Other comprehensive (loss)/ gain for the year		–	–	–	(9,001)	40,012	(306,304)	–	961	(274,332)
2023年12月31日結餘	At 31 December 2023		120,000	184,200	120,000	367,530	(13,572)	873,410	167,009	3,432,774	5,251,351

第22頁至第105頁之附註構成本財務報表的一部份。

The notes on pages 22 to 105 form part of these financial statements.

現金流量表
Cash Flow Statement

截至2024年12月31日止年度 *For the year ended 31 December 2024*

		附註 Note	**2024 千澳門元 MOP'000**	2023 千澳門元 MOP'000
因經營活動而產生之現金淨額	**Net cash inflow from operating activities**	25(a)	**2,805,016**	2,400,766
投資活動	**Investing activities**			
購入固定資產	Purchases of fixed assets	16	**(8,872)**	(15,886)
固定資產銷售收益	Proceeds from sales of fixed assets		**57**	–
購入以公平價值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益之金融資產	Purchase of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		**(7,676,650)**	(5,983,895)
出售及贖回以公平價值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益之金融資產所得款	Proceeds from sales and redemption of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		**6,584,691**	5,429,006
已收股息	Dividends received		**16,981**	17,171
因投資活動而使用之現金淨額	**Net cash outflow from investing activities**		**(1,083,793)**	(553,604)
融資活動	**Financing activity**			
已付股息	Dividends paid	10	**(228,000)**	(182,400)
因融資活動而使用之現金淨額	**Net cash outflow from financing activity**		**(228,000)**	(182,400)
現金及等同現金項目增加淨額	Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		**1,493,223**	1,664,762
現金及等同現金項目於1月1日結餘	**Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January**		**3,478,199**	1,813,437
現金及等同現金項目於12月31日結餘	**Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December**	25(b)	**4,971,422**	3,478,199
因經營活動而產生之現金包括:	**Cash inflows from operating activities include:**			
已收利息	Interest received		**1,298,136**	1,144,212
已付利息	Interest paid		**721,682**	430,019

第22頁至第105頁之附註構成本財務報表的一部份。 The notes on pages 22 to 105 form part of these financial statements.

財務報表附註
Notes to the Financial Statements

1 一般資料

華僑銀行(澳門)股份有限公司(「本行」)於1963年9月2日於澳門註冊成立，其註冊辦事處及主要經營場所設在澳門新馬路241號。本行之主要業務為經營商業銀行及有關之財務服務。

董事會認為本行之直屬控股公司及最終控股公司分別為於香港註冊成立的華僑銀行(香港)有限公司及於新加坡註冊成立的華僑銀行有限公司。本財務報表由本行的董事會於2025年3月14日批准簽署。

1 General information

OCBC Bank (Macau) Limited ("the Bank") was incorporated in Macau on 2 September 1963 and has its registered office and principal place of business at 241 Avenida de Almeida Ribeiro, Macau. The Bank is engaged in commercial banking and related financial services.

The Board of Directors considers the immediate holding and ultimate controlling party of the Bank to be OCBC Bank (Hong Kong) Limited, which is incorporated in Hong Kong and Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation Limited, which is incorporated in Singapore respectively. These financial statements were approved for the issue by the Bank's Board of Directors on 14 March 2025.

2 主要會計政策摘要

(a) 編製基礎

本財務報表乃按照澳門特別行政區政府經第44/2020號經濟財政司司長批示核准之《財務報告準則》(「財務報告準則」)編製。

按照財務報告準則編製財務報表時，需採用若干重大之會計估算。管理層亦需於採用本行之會計政策時作出有關判斷。當中涉及高度判斷、複雜之範疇、或對本財務報表而言屬重大影響之假設及估算，已載於附註3。

編製本財務報表是以歷史成本作為計量基礎，惟分類為以市場價值誌入之銀行行址、以公平價值計量且其變動誌入損益及以公平價值計量且其變動誌入其他全面收益之金融工具，其會計政策解釋見附註2(c)。

已頒佈但尚未生效或採納的新準則及詮釋

自2026年1月1日起，澳門財務報告準則將被澳門特別行政區政府之會計師專業委員會於2024年12月19日頒佈的財務報告準則(通知第2/2024/CPC號)取代(以下簡稱「新財務報告準則」)。自2028年1月1日起的年度期間開始必須採納新財務報告準則。董事們正在評估新財務報告準則對銀行財務報表的影響。

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standards issued by the Government of the Macao Special Administrative Region under Directive No. 44/2020 of the Secretary for Economy and Finance (the "MFRS").

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with MFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires Directors to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Bank's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 3.

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for bank premises which are carried at market value; financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL") and measured at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI") as explained in the accounting policies set out in Note 2(c).

New standards and interpretations issued but is not effective or adopted

Effective from 1 January 2026, the MFRS will be replaced by the Financial Reporting Standards issued by the Professional Committee of Accountants of the Government of the Macao Special Administrative Region Notice No. 2/2024/CPC on 19 December 2024 ("New MFRS"). The New MFRS is mandatory for adoption from the annual period beginning 1 January 2028. The directors are assessing the impact of new MFRS to the Bank's financial statements.

2 主要會計政策摘要(續)

(b) 功能及列報貨幣展示政策

本財務報表以澳門元列示，是本行的功能貨幣。所有金額以澳門元千元作為單位，另作註明除外。

(c) 金融資產及金融負債

(i) 分類與計量：金融資產

金融資產可分為：

- 後續以公平價值計量(以公平價值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益，或以公平價值計量且其變動計入損益)；及
- 按攤銷成本計量。

分類視乎實體管理金融資產及現金流量合約條款之業務模式而定。

對於以公平價值計量的資產，其收益或損失在損益或其他全面收益中入帳。就非買賣用途權益工具投資而言，將取決於本行是否於初始確認時行使不可撤銷的選擇權，將權益投資入賬為以公平價值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益。

於初始確認時，對於不被分類為以公平價值計量且其變動計入損益之金融資產，本行以其公平價值加上可直接歸屬於獲得該項金融資產的交易成本進行計量。以公平價值計量且其變動計入損益之金融資產的交易成本計入損益。

2 Summary of significant accounting policies *(Continued)*

(b) Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Macau Patacas, which is the Bank's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded to the nearest thousands, except when otherwise indicated.

(c) Financial assets and financial liabilities

(i) Classification and measurement of financial assets

The Bank classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI") or through fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")); and
- those to be measured at amortised cost.

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or other comprehensive income ("OCI"). For investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading, this will depend on whether the Bank has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at FVOCI.

At initial recognition, the Bank measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVTPL are expensed in profit or loss.

2 主要會計政策摘要*(續)*

(c) 金融資產及金融負債*(續)*

(i) 分類與計量：金融資產*(續)*

(a) 業務模型評估

本行對在投資組合層面持有資產的業務模型目標進行評估，因為這最能反映業務管理方式，並將信息提供給管理層。信息包括：

– 投資組合的既定政策和目標以及該等政策的實際執行情況。特別是，管理層的戰略是否側重於賺取合同利息收入，維持特定的利率組合，將金融資產的存續期與通過出售資產提供資金或實現現金流量的負債存續期相匹配；

– 評估投資組合業務表現並向本行管理層報告的方式；

– 影響業務模式（和該業務模式下持有的金融資產）業績的風險及相關風險管理策略；

– 如何為業務經理提供報酬（例如，相關報酬是以所管理資產的公平價值，還是已收取的合約現金流量為基礎）；及

2 Summary of significant accounting policies *(Continued)*

(c) Financial assets and financial liabilities *(Continued)*

(i) Classification and measurement of financial assets *(Continued)*

(a) Business model assessment

The Bank makes an assessment of the objective of a business model in which an asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed, and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

– the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. In particular, whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest revenue, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of the liabilities that are funding those assets or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;

– how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Bank's management;

– the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and its strategy of how those risks are managed;

– how managers of the business are compensated (e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected); and

2 主要會計政策摘要*(續)*

(c) 金融資產及金融負債*(續)*

(i) 分類與計量：金融資產*(續)*

(a) 業務模型評估(續)

– 以往期間銷售的頻率、數量和時間，此類銷售的原因及其對未來銷售活動的預期。然而，有關銷售活動的信息不會被單獨考慮，本行將結合此類銷售活動資料，綜合評估金融資產管理既定目標以及現金流量的實現方式。

– 業績表現以公平價值為基礎進行評估或管理的買賣用途金融資產，以公平價值計量且其變動計入損益，因為它們既不屬於為收取合同現金流量而持有的業務模式，也不屬於為收取合同現金流量和出售金融資產而持有的業務模式。

(b) 評估合同現金流量是否僅為對本金和利息的支付

若業務模式為持有資產至收取合同現金流量或收取合同現金流量並出售，則本行將評估金融工具的現金流量是否僅為對本金和利息的支付(「SPPI測試」)。進行該評估時，本行考慮合同現金流量是否與基本貸款安排相符，即，利息僅包括貨幣時間價值、信用風險、其他基本貸款風險以及與基本貸款安排相符的獲利率的對價。若合同條款引發了與基本貸款安排不符的風險或波動敞口，則相關金融資產分類為以公平價值計量且其變動計入損益。

2 Summary of significant accounting policies *(Continued)*

(c) Financial assets and financial liabilities *(Continued)*

(i) Classification and measurement of financial assets *(Continued)*

(a) Business model assessment (Continued)

– the frequency, volume and timing of sales in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and its expectations about future sales activity. However, information about sales activity is not considered in isolation, but as part of an overall assessment of how the Bank's stated objective for managing the financial assets is achieved and how cash flows are realised.

– Financial assets that are held for trading and whose performance is evaluated or managed on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL because they are neither within the business model to hold to collect contractual cash flows, nor within the business model to hold both to collect contractual cash flows and to sell financial assets.

(b) Assessment of whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

Where the business model is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows or to collect contractual cash flows and sell, the Bank assesses whether the financial instruments' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest (the "SPPI test"). In making this assessment, the Bank considers whether the contractual cash flows are consistent with a basic lending arrangement i.e. interest includes only consideration for the time value of money, credit risk, other basic lending risks and a profit margin that is consistent with a basic lending arrangement. Where the contractual terms introduce exposure to risk or volatility that are inconsistent with a basic lending arrangement, the related financial asset is classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss.

2 主要會計政策摘要*(續)*

(c) 金融資產及金融負債*(續)*

(ii) 按攤銷成本計量的金融工具

對於持有目的為收取合同現金流量的資產，如果現金流量僅為對本金和利息的支付，則該資產以攤銷成本計量。這些金融資產的收入使用實際利率法計入「利息收入」。終止確認時產生的任何收益或損失直接於損益確認，並與匯兑損益一同呈列於其他收益／(虧損)。減值損失作為單獨的科目在損益表中呈列。

(iii) 以公平價值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益之債務工具

當一項債務工具同時滿足以下兩種情形且未被指定為以公平價值計量且其變動計入損益時，分類為以公平價值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益：

– 持有該金融資產的業務模式為既以收取合同現金流量為目標又以出售為目標；及

– 其合同條款產生的現金流量僅為對未償本金和利息的支付。

根據《國際財務報告準則》第9號，分類為以公平價值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益之債務工具需滿足預期信用損失模型的要求。持有該金融資產而賺取的利息計入利息收入。

於報告日期，本行於其他全面收益中確認重估該等資產價值而產生的未變現公平價值收益和損失，並於權益中呈列投資重估儲備之累計收益和損失。減值收益或損失、利息收入和外匯收益和損失的確認除外，其於損益表中確認。於到期或處置時，之前於其他全面收益中確認的累計收益或損失自投資重估儲備重分類至損益表。

2 Summary of significant accounting policies *(Continued)*

(c) Financial assets and financial liabilities *(Continued)*

(ii) Financial instruments measured at amortised cost

Financial instrument is subsequently measured at amortised cost if it is held for collection of contractual cash flows, where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest. Income from these financial assets is included in interest income using the effective interest rate method. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognised directly in profit or loss and presented in other income together with foreign exchange gains and losses. Impairment losses are presented as separate line item in the statement of profit or loss.

(iii) Debt instruments measured at FVOCI

A debt financial asset is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated at FVTPL:

– it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial asset; and

– its contractual terms give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding.

Debt instruments classified at FVOCI are subject to the expected credit losses requirements in accordance with IFRS 9. Interest earned whilst holding the financial assets is included in interest income.

At the reporting date, the Bank recognises unrealised fair value gains and losses on revaluing these assets in OCI and presents the cumulative gains and losses in investment revaluation reserve within equity, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses, which are recognised in the statement of profit or loss. At maturity or upon disposal, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from investment revaluation reserve to the statement of profit or loss.

2 主要會計政策摘要*(續)*

(c) 金融資產及金融負債*(續)*

(iv) 以公平價值計量且其變動計入損益之債務工具

不符合按攤銷成本計量或以公平價值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益要求的債務工具，以公平價值計量且其變動計入損益計量。於報告日期，本行於損益表中將已變現和未變現收益和損失確認為交易收入。持有該資產而賺取的利息計入利息收入。

(v) 權益工具

買賣用途權益工具分類為以公平價值計量且其變動計入損益。非買賣用途權益工具就各項投資於初始確認時做出的不可撤銷的選擇而分類為以公平價值計量且其變動計入損益或以公平價值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益。

於報告日，分類為以公平價值計量且其變動計入損益之重估權益工具價值而產生的已變現和未變現公平價值收益或損失於損益表中確認。分類為以公平價值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益之重估權益工具價值而產生的已變現和未變現公平價值收益或損失於其他全面收益中確認。

持有分類為以公平價值計量且其變動計入損益之權益工具而賺取的股息於損益表中確認為股息收入。分類為以公平價值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益之權益工具的股息在損益表中確認為股息收入，除非股息明確代表對部分投資成本的回收。

(vi) 重分類

金融資產在初始確認後不重新分類，但本行變更其管理金融資產的業務模式期間除外。

2 Summary of significant accounting policies *(Continued)*

(c) Financial assets and financial liabilities *(Continued)*

(iv) Debt instruments measured at FVTPL

Debt instruments that do not meet the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI are measured at FVTPL. At the reporting date, the Bank recognises realised and unrealised gains and losses as trading income in the statement of profit or loss. Interest earned while holding the assets is included in the interest income.

(v) Equity instruments

Equity instruments held for trading are classified at FVTPL. Equity instruments that are not held for trading are either classified at FVTPL or FVOCI based on an irrevocable election on initial recognition on an investment-by-investment basis.

At the reporting date, realised and unrealised fair value gains or losses on revaluing the equity instruments classified at FVTPL are recognised in the statement of profit or loss. Realised and unrealised fair value gains or losses on revaluing the equity instruments classified at FVOCI are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Dividend earned whilst holding the equity instruments classified at FVTPL is reported as dividend income in the statement of profit or loss. Dividend from equity instruments classified at FVOCI is recognised as dividend income in the statement of profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment.

(vi) Reclassification

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except in the period when the Bank changes its business model for managing its financial assets.

2 主要會計政策摘要(續)

(c) 金融資產及金融負債(續)

(vii) 終止確認-金融資產的修改

如果修改金融資產條款，本行將評估修改後資產的現金流量是否存在實質性差異。如果現金流量存在實質性差異，則初始金融資產現金流量的合同權利視為已到期。在這種情況下，初始金融資產終止確認，新的金融資產以公平價值進行確認。

(viii) 終止確認-修改除外

當收取該項金融資產現金流量的合同權利已到期，或(i)本行實質上轉移了與擁有權相關的所有風險及報酬，或(ii)本行實質上既未轉移也未保留與擁有權相關的所有風險及報酬，且本行並未保留對該資產的控制權，則終止確認金融資產或金融資產的一部分。

對於本行保留收取現金流量的合同權利同時承擔將該將等現金流量支付給其他實體的合同義務，並實質上轉移了所有風險及報酬的交易，作為「轉賬」轉移核算，並在本行滿足以下條件時終止確認：

- 除非從資產中收取等值金額，否則無付款義務；
- 被禁止出售或抵押資產；及
- 有義務匯出從該資產中收取的現金，且無嚴重延緩。

(ix) 抵銷

如具法定權利抵銷確認金額及計劃按淨額結算，或同時變賣資產以償還負債，金融資產及金融負債互相抵銷，而於財務狀況表內按淨額列示。

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

(c) Financial assets and financial liabilities *(Continued)*

(vii) Derecognition – modification of financial assets

If the terms of a financial asset are modified, the Bank evaluates whether the cash flows of the modified asset are substantially different. If the cash flows are substantially different, then the contractual rights to cash flows from the original financial asset are deemed to have expired. In this case, the original financial asset is derecognised and a new financial asset is recognised at fair value.

(viii) Derecognition – other than on a modification

Financial assets, or a portion thereof, are derecognised when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the assets have expired, or either (i) the Bank transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership, or (ii) the Bank neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and the Bank has not retained control.

The Bank enters into transactions where it retains the contractual rights to receive cash flows from assets but assumes a contractual obligation to pay those cash flows to other entities and transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards. These transactions are accounted for as 'pass through' transfers that result in derecognition if the Bank:

- has no obligation to make payments unless it collects equivalent amounts from the assets;
- is prohibited from selling or pledging the assets; and
- has an obligation to remit any cash it collects from the assets without material delay.

(ix) Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position where there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2 主要會計政策摘要*(續)*

(c) 金融資產及金融負債*(續)*

(x) 嵌入衍生工具

嵌入衍生工具屬於一種混合(結合)式工具的組成部分，該工具包括衍生工具及一主要合約，並可改變該結合式工具的現金流量，其作用類似獨立的衍生工具。衍生工具可嵌入另一個合約安排(主要合約)中。本行將下列嵌入衍生工具與主要合約單獨核算：

- 主要合約不是《國際財務報告準則》第9號範圍內的資產；
- 主要合約本身不以公平價值計量且其變動計入損益；
- 如果嵌入衍生工具的條款包含在單獨合約中，則這些條款將符合衍生工具的定義；及
- 嵌入衍生工具的經濟特徵和風險與主要合約的經濟特徵和風險並非緊密相關。

單獨的嵌入衍生工具以公平價值計量，所有公平價值變動均計入損益，除非它們構成合資格現金流量或淨投資對沖關係的一部分。

確認衍生金融工具所產生的公平價值收益或損失的方法取決於該衍生工具是否被指定為對沖工具，如被指定為對沖工具，則取決於所對沖項目的性質。本行指定若干衍生工具作為已確認資產或負債或承諾的公平價值對沖(公平價值對沖)。在滿足特定條件的前提下，指定衍生工具可使用對沖會計處理。

2 Summary of significant accounting policies *(Continued)*

(c) Financial assets and financial liabilities *(Continued)*

(x) Embedded derivatives

An embedded derivative is a component of a hybrid (combined) instrument that includes both the derivative and a host contract with the effect that some of the cash flows of the combined instrument vary in a way similar to a stand-alone derivative. Derivatives may be embedded in another contractual arrangement (a host contract). The Bank accounts for an embedded derivative separately from the host contract when:

- the host contract is not an asset in the scope of IFRS 9;
- the host contract is not itself carried at FVTPL;
- the terms of the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative if they were contained in a separate contract; and
- the economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivative are not closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the host contract.

Separated embedded derivatives are measured at fair value, with all changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss unless they form part of a qualifying cash flow or net investment hedging relationship.

The method of recognising the resulting fair value gain or loss depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument, and if so, the nature of the item being hedged. The Bank designates certain derivatives as hedges of the fair value of recognised assets or liabilities, or commitments (fair value hedge). Hedge accounting is used for derivatives designated in this way provided certain criteria are met.

2 主要會計政策摘要*(續)*

(c) 金融資產及金融負債*(續)*

(x) 嵌入衍生工具*(續)*

本行於交易開始時就對沖工具與所對沖項目的關係，以至其風險管理目標及執行多項對沖交易的策略作檔案記錄。本行亦於對沖開始時和按持續基準，記錄其對於該等用於對沖交易的衍生工具，是否高度有效地抵銷所對沖項目的現金流量變動的評估。

(xi) 公平價值的對沖

被指派及合資格為公平價值對沖工具的衍生工具的公平價值變動，連同對沖風險應佔的對沖資產或負債的公平價值變動會記錄於損益表。

當應用公平價值對沖會計於按攤銷成本計量的金融工具時，被對沖項目的賬面值將根據與衍生工具對沖風險相關的公平價值變動進行調整，而非按攤銷成本計量。這種賬面值調整與對沖衍生工具的公平價值變動一同於損益表中確認。

如果對沖關係終止，則對沖項目的公平價值調整將繼續作為資產或負債賬面值的一部分進行報告，並在資產或負債的剩餘期限內作為收益率調整攤銷至損益表。

2 Summary of significant accounting policies *(Continued)*

(c) Financial assets and financial liabilities *(Continued)*

(x) Embedded derivatives *(Continued)*

The Bank documents, at the inception of the transaction, the relationship between hedging instruments and hedged items, as well as its risk management objective and strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. The Bank also documents the assessment, both at hedge inception and on an ongoing basis, of whether the derivatives that are used in hedging transactions are highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values of hedged items.

(xi) Fair value hedging

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and that qualify as fair value hedging instruments are recorded in the statement of profit or loss, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that is attributable to the hedged risk.

When fair value hedge accounting is applied to financial instruments carried at amortised costs, the carrying values of the hedged items are adjusted for changes in fair value that are attributable to the risk being hedged with the derivative instruments rather than carried at amortised cost, such carrying value adjustment is recognised in the income statement together with the changes in fair value of the hedging derivatives.

If the hedge relationship is terminated, the fair value adjustment to the hedged item continues to be reported as part of the carrying value of the asset or liability and is amortised to the statement of profit or loss as a yield adjustment over the remaining maturity of the asset or liability.

2 主要會計政策摘要(續)

(d) 固定資產及折舊

(i) 持作本行行政用途的銀行行址按重估值(即重估日公平價值減除其後累計折舊)於財務狀況表內列賬。重估工作由專業合資格估值師定期進行以確保賬面值與以報告日公平價值所釐定的金額不會有很大差異。重估工作所產生的變動計入權益中,並於銀行行址重估儲備累計,但以下情況例外:

- 當出現重估虧損,就同一項資產而言超過在重估以前計入儲備的金額,超出部分應於損益表內列支;及
- 當出現重估盈餘,就同一項資產而言相當於以往曾於損益表列賬的重估虧損,該部分應計入在損益表內。

(ii) 非持作本行行政用途的銀行行址及其他固定資產按成本減除累計折舊及減值損失(如適用)(附註2(o))後列入財務狀況表內。

對於已確認固定資產的後續支出,如很可能令本行得到比該資產原來預計的表現水平為高的未來經濟效益時計入該資產的賬面值。所有其他後續支出在發生時計入當期損益。

2 Summary of significant accounting policies *(Continued)*

(d) Fixed assets and depreciation

(i) Bank premises that are held for the Bank's administrative use are stated in the statement of financial position at their revalued amount, being their fair values at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation. Revaluations are performed with sufficient regularity by professional qualified valuers to ensure that the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair values at the reporting date. Changes arising on the revaluation are generally dealt with in equity and are accumulated in the Bank premises revaluation reserve. The only exceptions are as follows:

- when a deficit arises on revaluation, it will be charged to the statement of profit or loss to the extent that it exceeds the amount held in the reserve in respect of that same asset immediately prior to the revaluation; and
- when a surplus arises on revaluation, it will be credited to the statement of profit or loss to the extent that a deficit on revaluation in respect of that same asset had previously been charged to the statement of profit or loss.

(ii) Bank premises that are not held for the Bank's administrative use and other fixed assets are stated in the statement of financial position at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any (Note 2(o)).

Subsequent expenditure relating to an item of fixed assets that has already been recognised is added to the carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that future economic benefits, in excess of the originally assessed standard of performance of the existing asset, will flow to the enterprise. All other subsequent expenditure is recognised as an expense in the period in which it is incurred.

2 主要會計政策摘要*(續)*

(d) 固定資產及折舊*(續)*

(ii) *(續)*

固定資產折舊之計算乃按照資產成本減除其估計殘值(如有)後以直線法攤銷，其估計有用年期列示如下：

永久業權之土地	無需攤銷折舊
永久業權之樓宇	50年
租賃土地及樓宇	25至50年
辦公室傢俬，裝修及設備	3至10年
汽車	5年
軟件	3年

(iii) 報廢或出售固定資產及銀行行址所產生的損益為出售所得款項淨額與項目賬面值之間的差額，並於報廢或出售日在損益表內確認。任何相關的重估盈餘會由重估儲備轉入保留溢利，並不會重新分類於損益表。

(e) 經營租賃

如本行使用經營租賃資產時，租賃作出的付款會在租賃期的會計期間內，以等額於損益表內支付，但如有其他基準能更清楚地反映租賃資產所產生的利益模式則除外。經營租賃的獎勵措施均在損益表內確認為租賃淨付款總額之組成部份。或然租金在其產生的會計期間內於損益表內支付。

2 Summary of significant accounting policies *(Continued)*

(d) Fixed assets and depreciation *(Continued)*

(ii) *(Continued)*

Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of items of fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, if any, using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Freehold land	Not depreciated
Freehold buildings	50 years
Leasehold land and buildings	25 to 50 years
Office furniture, fixtures and equipment	3 to 10 years
Motor vehicles	5 years
Software	3 years

(iii) Gains or losses arising from the retirement or disposal of fixed assets and bank premises are determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item and are recognised in the statement of profit or loss on the date of retirement or disposal. Any related revaluation surplus is transferred from the revaluation reserve to retained profits and is not reclassified to the statement of profit or loss.

(e) Operating lease

Where the Bank has the use of assets held under operating leases, payments made under the leases are charged to the statement of profit or loss in equal instalments over the accounting periods covered by the lease term, except where an alternative basis is more representative of the pattern of benefits to be derived from the leased asset. Lease incentives received are recognised in the statement of profit or loss as an integral part of the aggregate net lease payments made. Contingent rentals are charged to the statement of profit or loss in the accounting period in which they are incurred.

2 主要會計政策摘要*(續)*

(f) 收回資產

在收回減值貸款時，本行會通過法庭程序接收或借款人自願交出擁有權之抵押品資產。根據附註2(g)所載的本行會計政策，計算減值貸款和墊款之減值準備已顧及收回資產之可實現淨值。收回資產繼續當作貸款和墊款之抵押。本行並無持有收回資產供作自用。收回資產按有關貸款的賬面值或公平價值減除交易日之出售成本兩者中之較低值確認，毋須折舊或攤銷。

(g) 資產減值

根據《國際財務報告準則》第9號，本行採用具有前瞻性的預期信用損失模型確認預期信用損失準備。

(i) 範圍

根據《國際財務報告準則》第9號，預期信用損失模型適用於分類為按攤銷成本計量或以公平價值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益之金融資產，以及先前於《國際會計準則》第37號「準備、或然負債和或然資產」中規定的若干資產負債表外貸款承諾和財務擔保。

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

(Continued)

(f) Repossessed assets

In the recovery of impaired loans and advances, the Bank may take possession of the collateral assets through court proceedings or voluntary delivery of possession by the borrowers. In accordance with the Bank's accounting policy set out in Note 2(g), impairment allowances for impaired loans and advances are maintained after taking into account the net realisable value of the repossessed assets. Repossessed assets continue to be treated as securities for loans and advance. The Bank does not hold any repossessed assets for its own use. Repossessed assets are recorded at the lower of their carrying amount of the related loans and advances and fair value less costs to sell at the date of exchange. They are not depreciated or amortised.

(g) Impairment of financial assets

Under IFRS 9, the Bank recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses (ECL) with a forward-looking ECL model.

(i) Scope

Under IFRS 9, the expected loss model is applied to financial assets classified at amortised cost or FVOCI, and certain off-balance sheet loan commitments and financial guarantees which were previously provided for under IAS 37, Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets.

2 主要會計政策摘要*(續)*

(g) 資產減值*(續)*

(ii) 預期信用損失減值模型

根據《國際財務報告準則》第9號，信用損失準備於各報告日根據三個階段預期信用損失減值模型進行計量：

- 第1階段-於初始確認時，未來12個月可能發生的違約事件導致的預期信用損失(12個月預期信用損失)。
- 第2階段-於初始確認後，金融資產的信用風險顯著增加。資產的預期使用壽命中所有可能發生的違約事件導致的信用損失準備(整個存續期預期信用損失)。
- 第3階段-當有客觀證據表明資產已發生減值，並被視為已發生信用減值時，損失準備為整個存續期預期信用損失。

(iii) 計量

預期信用損失是信用損失的概率加權估計。對預期信用損失的計量反映了：

- 通過評估一系列可能的結果確定的一個客觀的概率加權金額；
- 貨幣的時間價值；及
- 在報告日無需付出不當成本或努力便可獲取的有關過往事件、現有狀況及對未來經濟狀況預測的合理及有依據的信息。

2 Summary of significant accounting policies *(Continued)*

(g) Impairment of financial assets *(Continued)*

(ii) Expected credit losses impairment model

Under IFRS 9, credit loss allowances are measured on each reporting date according to a three-stage expected credit losses impairment model:

- Stage 1 – On initial recognition, expected credit losses will be that resulting from default events that are possible over the next 12 months (12-month ECL).
- Stage 2 – Following a significant increase in credit risk of the financial assets since its initial recognition, the credit loss allowance will be that which results from all possible default events over the expected life of the asset (Lifetime ECL).
- Stage 3 – When a financial asset exhibits objective evidence of impairment and is considered to be credit-impaired, a loss allowance will be the full lifetime expected credit losses.

(iii) Measurement

ECL are probability-weighted estimates of credit losses. The measurement of ECL reflects:

- an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
- the time value of money; and
- reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

2 主要會計政策摘要*(續)*

(g) 資產減值*(續)*

(iii) 計量*(續)*

對納入預期信用損失要求的金融工具:

- 於報告日未發生信用減值的金融資產:以所有現金短缺的現值(即根據合約應付實體的現金流量與本行預期收到的現金流量之間的差額)計量;
- 於報告日發生信用減值的金融資產:以賬面餘額與預計未來現金流量現值之間的差額計量;
- 未提取貸款承擔:以提取承擔時應付給本行的合同現金流量,與本行預期收到的現金流量之間差額的現值計量;及
- 財務擔保合約:償還持有人的預期付款,減去本行預期收回的所有金額計量。

預期信用損失測量中使用的主要輸入值是:

- 違約概率-這是對既定時間範圍內違約可能性的估計;
- 違約風險敞口-這是對未來違約日期的風險敞口的估計,同時考慮到報告日後風險敞口的預期變化,包括本金和利息的償還以及對承諾融資額的預期提取;
- 違約損失率-這是對違約產生損失的估計。它基於到期應付的合同現金流量與本行預期收到的現金流量之間的差額,包括來自任何抵押品的現金流量。

2 Summary of significant accounting policies *(Continued)*

(g) Impairment of financial assets *(Continued)*

(iii) Measurement *(Continued)*

For financial instruments in-scoped for ECL:

- financial assets that are not credit-impaired at the reporting date: as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Bank expects to receive);
- financial assets that are credit-impaired at the reporting date: as the difference between the gross carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows;
- undrawn loan commitments: as the present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows that are due to the Bank if the commitment is drawn down and the cash flows that the Bank expects to receive; and
- financial guarantee contracts: the expected payments to reimburse the holder less any amounts that the Bank expects to recover.

The key inputs used in the measurement of ECL are:

- Probability of default (PD) – This is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon;
- Exposure at default (EAD) – This is an estimate of the exposure at a future default date, taking into account expected changes in the exposure after the reporting date, including repayments of principal and interest as well as expected drawdowns on committed facilities;
- Loss given default (LGD) – This is an estimate of the loss arising on default. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the Bank would expect to receive, including from any collateral.

2 主要會計政策摘要*(續)*

(g) 資產減值*(續)*

(iii) 計量*(續)*

第1階段的預期信用損失風險將通過12個月的違約概率乘以違約損失率和違約風險敞口計算得出。第2階段和第3階段的預期信用損失風險通過整個存續期的違約概率乘以違約損失率和違約風險敞口計算得出。

組合評估的貸款和應收票據根據賬戶貸款類型、行業、借款人所在地、抵押品類型等共同信用風險特徵進行分組。

用於估計第1階段和第2階段預期信用損失的主要輸入值（違約概率，違約損失率和違約風險敞口）均基於三種宏觀經濟情景（或宏觀經濟變量的變化）建模，這三種情景與相關投資組合中的預期信用損失密切相關。

這四種宏觀經濟情景代表了最有可能的「基本」情景，以及另外三種不太可能的「上行」，「下行1」和「下行2」情景。這些情景是概率加權的，相關的主要宏觀經濟假設是以獨立的外部和內部觀點為基礎。這些假設需要定期進行管理審查，以反映現時經濟狀況。

預期信用損失計算中使用的每個宏觀經濟情景都包括對模型中使用的整個存續期內所有相關宏觀經濟變量的預測，通常在3至5年期間後恢復到長期平均值。根據其在模型中的使用情況，宏觀經濟變量在一個國家或更精細層面上進行預測，並因投資組合而異。採用的主要宏觀經濟變量是國內生產總值、失業率、物業價格指數和利率。

2 Summary of significant accounting policies *(Continued)*

(g) Impairment of financial assets *(Continued)*

(iii) Measurement *(Continued)*

ECL for exposures in Stage 1 are calculated by multiplying the 12-month PD by LGD and EAD. ECL for exposures in Stage 2 and 3 are calculated by multiplying lifetime PD by LGD and EAD.

Loans and bills receivables that are collectively assessed are grouped on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics such as account loan type, industry, geographical location of the borrower, collateral type and other relevant factors.

All key inputs (PD, LGD and EAD) used to estimate Stage 1 and Stage 2 expected credit losses are modelled based on four macroeconomic scenarios (or changes in macroeconomic variables) that are most closely correlated with expected credit losses in the relevant portfolio.

The four macroeconomic scenarios represent a most likely "Baseline" outcome, and three other less likely "Upside", "Downside 1" and "Downside 2" scenarios. These scenarios are probability-weighted and underlying key macroeconomic assumptions are based on independent external and in-house views. The assumptions are subject to regular management reviews to reflect current economic situations.

Each macroeconomic scenario used in the expected credit losses calculation includes a projection of all relevant macroeconomic variables used in the models for the lifetime period, reverting to long-run averages generally after 3 to 5 years periods. Depending on their usage in the models, macroeconomic variables are projected at a country or more granular level which differ by portfolio. The primary macroeconomic variables adopted are Gross Domestic Product, Unemployment Rate, Property Price Index and Interest Rate.

2 主要會計政策摘要*(續)*

(g) 資產減值*(續)*

(iii) 計量*(續)*

用於計量預期信用損失的違約定義與用於信用風險管理目的的違約定義一致。在本行的預期信用損失計算中，違約定義始終貫徹應用於違約概率、違約損失率和違約風險敞口的建模中。

本行通過評估定量和定性標準(例如逾期天數和財務契約條款)來考慮金融資產是否違約。當借款人或債券發行人不太可能全數支付其對本行的信貸負債，而本行無法追究實現擔保(如有任何擔保)，或金融資產逾期超過90天時，即為違約。

金融資產發生減值的客觀跡象包括本行注意到有關以下一宗或多宗損失事件的可觀察數據，其能夠對資產未來現金流量的可靠估計構成影響：

- 發行人或借款人出現重大的財務困難；
- 違反合約，如拖欠利息或本金付款；
- 借款人很可能面臨破產或其他財務重組；
- 技術、市場、經濟或法律環境出現對借款人構成負面影響的重大變動；
- 金融資產因財務困難而失去活躍市場；及
- 於權益證券工具的投資顯著或長期跌至低於成本。

2 Summary of significant accounting policies *(Continued)*

(g) Impairment of financial assets *(Continued)*

(iii) Measurement *(Continued)*

The definition of default used in the measurement of expected credit losses is consistent with the definition of default used for credit risk management purposes. The default definition has been applied consistently to model the PD, LGD and EAD throughout Bank's expected credit loss calculations.

The Bank considers a financial asset to be in default by assessing both quantitative and qualitative criteria such as days past due and the terms of financial covenants. A default occurs when the borrower or bond issuer is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Bank in full, without recourse by the Bank to actions such as realising security (if any is held) or when the financial asset is more than 90 days past due.

Objective evidence that financial assets are impaired includes observable data that comes to the attention of the Bank about one or more of the following loss events which has an impact on the future cash flows on the assets that can be estimated reliably:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or borrower;
- a breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments;
- it becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation;
- significant changes in the technological, market, economic or legal environment that have an adverse effect on the borrower;
- disappearance of an active market for financial assets because of financial difficulties; and
- a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of an investment in an equity instrument below its cost.

2 主要會計政策摘要(續)

(g) 資產減值(續)

(iii) 計量(續)

倘存在減值跡象，必須自損益表中作為支出列賬，以便將賬面值減記至估計可收回金額。

估算預期信用損失時所考慮的最長期限為本行面臨信用風險的最長合同期限。

當用盡所有可行的收回措施或當收回前景渺茫時，則金融資產與其相關減值準備進行沖銷。

以下指標表明沒有合理的收回期望：(i)已停止強制執行活動，以及(ii)本行的收回方法為取消抵押品的贖回權，且抵押品的價值預期理應無法全部收回。

截至2024年12月31日止年度，本行並未對任何金融工具採用低信用風險豁免。(2023年12月31日：相同)

(iv) 不同階段之間的轉移

第1階段和第2階段之間的轉移取決於報告日工具的信用風險是否自初始確認後顯著增加。

根據《國際財務報告準則》第9號，若自初始確認後信用風險顯著增加，則金融工具分類為第2階段，其損失準備將使用整個存續期的預期信用損失進行計量。

2 Summary of significant accounting policies *(Continued)*

(g) Impairment of financial assets *(Continued)*

(iii) Measurement *(Continued)*

If any such evidence exists, the carrying amount is reduced to the estimated recoverable amount by means of a charge to the income statement.

The maximum period considered when estimating ECL are the maximum contractual period over which the Bank is exposed to credit risk.

Financial assets are written off against their related impairment allowances when all feasible recovery actions have been exhausted or when the recovery prospects are considered remote.

Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include (i) ceasing enforcement activity and (ii) where the Bank's recovery method is foreclosing on collateral and the value of the collateral is such that there is no reasonable expectation of recovering in full.

The Bank has not used the low credit risk exemption for any financial instruments in the year ended 31 December 2024 (31 December 2023: same).

(iv) Movement between stages

Movements between Stage 1 and Stage 2 are based on whether an instrument's credit risk as at the reporting date has increased significantly since its initial recognition.

In accordance with IFRS 9, financial assets are classified in Stage 2 where there is a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, where the expected credit losses will be measured using lifetime ECL.

2 主要會計政策摘要*(續)*

(g) 資產減值*(續)*

(iv) 不同階段之間的轉移*(續)*

本行在評估信用風險顯著增加時，還會考慮定性和定量參數。其中包括：

(a) 本行已根據整個存續期違約概率相對於初始確認時的相對變動，確定信用風險顯著增加的閾值。

(b) 本行進行定性評估以確定信用風險是否顯著增加。

(c) 本行將逾期30天作為信用風險顯著增加的標誌。

第2階段和第3階段之間的轉移取決於報告日金融資產是否已發生信用減值。根據《國際財務報告準則》第9號，確定金融資產是否發生信用減值乃基於減值的客觀證據。

本行於各個報告期間獨立進行評估信用風險自初始確認後是否顯著增加，以及是否發生信用減值。資產可以在減值模型的各個階段之間雙向轉移。當一項金融資產轉移至第2階段後，如果在後續報告期間信用風險相對於初始確認時不再被視為顯著增加，則將其轉回第1階段。如果處於第3階段的金融資產不再滿足信用減值的條件，且將其轉出第3階段的證據僅與後續期間的最新及時付款等事項有關，則在不會導致金融資產終止確認的情況下修改其條款，將導致金融資產轉出第3階段。

如果修改後的金融資產導致終止確認，則新的金融資產將在第1階段確認，除非在修改時被評估為信用減值。

2 Summary of significant accounting policies *(Continued)*

(g) Impairment of financial assets *(Continued)*

(iv) Movement between stages *(Continued)*

The Bank considers both qualitative and quantitative parameters in the assessment of whether this is a significant increase in credit risk. These include the following:

(a) The Bank has established thresholds for significant increases in credit risk based on a relative change in lifetime PD relative to initial recognition.

(b) The Bank conducts qualitative assessment to ascertain if there has been significant increase in credit risk.

(c) The Bank uses 30 days past due as an indication of significant increase in credit risk.

Movements between Stage 2 and Stage 3 are based on whether financial assets are credit-impaired as at the reporting date. The determination of whether a financial asset is credit-impaired under IFRS 9 will be based on objective evidence of impairment.

The assessments for a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition and credit impairment are performed independently as at each reporting period. Assets can move in both directions through the stages of the impairment model. After a financial asset has migrated to Stage 2, if it is no longer considered that credit risk has significantly increased relative to initial recognition in a subsequent reporting period, it will move back to Stage 1. A modification of the terms of a financial asset that does not result in derecognition will result in the financial asset being transferred out of Stage 3 if the indicators of it being identified as credit-impaired is no longer met and that the evidence for its transfer out of Stage 3 solely relates to events such as up-to-date and timely payment occurring in the subsequent periods.

If a modified financial asset results in derecognition, the new financial asset will be recognised under Stage 1, unless it is assessed to be credit-impaired at time of the modification.

2 主要會計政策摘要(續)

(h) 現金及等同現金

現金及等同現金包括現金及存放銀行同業、中央銀行及其他金融機構款項，於購入日起三個月內到期之短期及高流動存放銀行同業及可隨時轉換成預知金額之現金而其價值受較低風險影響之投資。就編製現金流量表而言，即期及構成本行現金管理之銀行同業、中央銀行及其他金融機構款項，亦構成現金及等同現金項目。

(i) 僱員福利

薪金、年度花紅、有薪年假及非貨幣福利成本在本行僱員提供相關服務的年度計算。

本行為確定提撥制退休金之供款責任，在其發生時於損益表內列支。

(j) 入息稅項

入息稅項包括本年度應繳稅項及遞延稅項資產及負債之增減。本年度稅項及遞延稅項資產及負債之增減均於損益表內確認，惟與直接在股東權益內確認項目有關之遞延稅項增減，則在股東權益內確認。

本年度應繳稅項是按本年度應課稅利潤以報告日已生效或實則上生效之稅率計算，以及以往年度應繳稅項之任何調整。

遞延稅項資產及負債是由可扣稅及應課稅之暫時性差額而產生，即財務報表之資產及負債之賬面值及課稅基礎值兩者間之差額。遞延稅項資產亦可來自未扣減之稅務虧損及未運用之稅務優惠。

2 Summary of significant accounting policies *(Continued)*

(h) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and balances with banks, central banks and other financial institutions, and short-term, highly liquid inter-bank placements and investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, having been within three months of maturity at acquisition. Balances of banks, central banks and other financial institutions that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Bank's cash management are also included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purposes of the cash flow statement.

(i) Employee benefits

Salaries, annual bonuses, paid annual leave and the cost of non-monetary benefits are accrued in the year in which the associated services are rendered by employees of the Bank.

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution pension plan are recognised as expenses in the statement of profit or loss as incurred.

(j) Income tax

Income tax for the year comprises current tax and movements in deferred tax assets and liabilities. Current tax and movements in deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised in the statement of profit or loss except to the extent that they relate to items recognised directly in equity, in which case the relevant amounts of tax are recognised in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of prior years.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities arise from deductible and taxable temporary differences respectively, being the differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their tax bases. Deferred tax assets also arise from unused tax losses and unused tax credits.

2 主要會計政策摘要*(續)*

(j) 入息稅項*(續)*

因應課稅暫時性差額而產生之所有遞延稅項負債，在一般情況下應全數確認。而遞延稅項資產則應在預期可取得足夠應課稅溢利扣減之情況下，方予以確認。

遞延稅項是按預期該等稅項負債或資產需清付或扣減時所適用之稅率計算。遞延稅項資產及負債毋須計算折現值。遞延稅項資產賬面值須在報告日檢討。若預期沒有足夠應課稅溢利以供稅務扣減，則須減低遞延稅項資產額。但是如果日後有可能獲得足夠的應課稅溢利，有關減額便會轉回。

本年度應繳稅項結餘及遞延稅項結餘及其增減，均需獨立列賬而互不抵銷。本年度稅項資產抵銷本年度稅項負債，及遞延稅項資產抵銷遞延稅項負債，只在本行具有合法權利以本年度稅項資產抵銷本年度稅項負債時方可進行。通常限於同一課稅單位在同一稅務機關範圍下，才能進行抵銷。

(k) 已發行之財務擔保、準備及或然負債

(i) 已發行之財務擔保

財務擔保是指那些規定發行人(即擔保人)根據債務工具的條款支付指定款項，以補償有關擔保的受益人(「持有人」)因某一特定債務人不能償付到期債務而產生損失的合約。

2 Summary of significant accounting policies *(Continued)*

(j) Income tax *(Continued)*

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available, against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and is reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow the related tax benefit to be utilised. Any such deduction is reversed to the extent that it becomes probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available.

Current tax balances and deferred tax balances, and movements therein, are presented separately from each other and are not offset. Current tax assets are offset against current tax liabilities, and deferred tax assets against deferred tax liabilities if, the Bank has the legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities. The principle of offsetting usually applies to income tax levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity.

(k) Financial guarantees issued, provisions and contingent liabilities

(i) Financial guarantees issued

Financial guarantees are contracts that require the issuer (i.e. the guarantor) to make specified payments to reimburse the beneficiary of the guarantee ("the holder") for a loss the holder incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument.

2 主要會計政策摘要*(續)*

(k) 已發行之財務擔保、準備及或然負債*(續)*

(i) 已發行之財務擔保*(續)*

當本行向客戶作出財務擔保，擔保的公平價值在其他負債中初始確認為遞延收入。在作出財務擔保時擔保的公平價值，是參照類似服務在公平交易中所收取的費用(如可獲得)而釐定，或參照利率差額作出估計，方法是比較在有擔保的情況下貸方所收取的實際利率與假設並無擔保的情況下貸方所應收取的估計利率(如能可靠地估計)。

初始確認為遞延收入的擔保金額會在擔保期內於損益表中攤銷為已發行之財務擔保的收入。此外，如果(1)擔保的持有人可能根據這項擔保向本行提出申索，以及(2)向本行提出的申索金額預期高於其他負債中現時就這項擔保入賬的金額(即初始確認的金額減去累計攤銷後所得金額)，準備便會根據附註2(k)(ii)確認。

(ii) 其他準備及或然負債

倘本行有可能因過去事項構成法律或推定義務，投訴或法律索償，而須付出經濟利益以償責任，並能對此作可靠估計，必須就未能確定時間或金額之負債確認為準備。當時間值之金額較大，則按履行責任所需開支的現值金額列為準備。

倘可能不需要付出經濟利益，或不能對金額作可靠估計，除非付出的機會是極微，則此項責任會以或然負債形式披露。除非付出的機會是極微，潛在責任只在會否發生一項或多項未來事件中獲肯定下以或然負債形式披露。

2 Summary of significant accounting policies *(Continued)*

(k) Financial guarantees issued, provisions and contingent liabilities *(Continued)*

(i) Financial guarantees issued *(Continued)*

Where the Bank issues a financial guarantee to customers, the fair value of the guarantee is initially recognised as deferred income within other liabilities. The fair value of financial guarantees issued at the time of issuance is determined by reference to fees charged in an arm's length transaction for similar services, when such information is obtainable, or is otherwise estimated by reference to interest rate differentials, by comparing the actual rates charged by lenders when the guarantee is made available with the estimated rates that lenders would have charged, had the guarantees not been available, where reliable estimates of such information can be made.

The amount of the guarantee initially recognised as deferred income is amortised in the statement of profit or loss over the term of the guarantee as income from financial guarantees issued. In addition, provisions are recognised in accordance with Note 2(k)(ii) if and when (1) it becomes probable that the holder of the guarantee will call upon the Bank under the guarantee, and (2) the amount of that claim on the Bank is expected to exceed the amount currently carried in other liabilities in respect of that guarantee i.e. the amount initially recognised, less accumulated amortisation.

(ii) Other provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised for liabilities of uncertain timing or amount when the Bank has a legal or constructive obligation, complaint or legal claim, arising as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made. Where the time value of money is material, provisions are stated at the present value of the expenditure expected to settle the obligation.

Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the obligation is disclosed as a contingent liability, unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote. Possible obligations, whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events, are also disclosed as contingent liabilities unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote.

2 主要會計政策摘要(續)

(I) 收入確認

收入是按已收或應收價款的公平價值計量。倘經濟利益有可能流向本行，而收入及成本能夠可靠計量，則收入於損益表中確認如下:

(i) 利息收入

實際利率

利息收入採用實際利率法按時間比例基準確認。實際利率是指在金融工具的預期期限內將估計的未來現金支出或收入準確地折現至金融資產賬面餘額的比率。

在計算除購買入或原始的已發生信用減值資產以外的金融工具的實際利率時，本行會考慮金融工具的所有合同條款(但不考慮預期信用損失)來估計未來現金流量。對於購入或原始的已發生信用減值的金融資產，利用包括預期信用損失在內的估計未來現金流量來計算經信用調整後的實際利率。

實際利率的計算包括作為實際利率組成部分的交易成本和費用，以及支付或收取的積分。交易成本包括直接歸屬於購買或發行金融資產的增量成本。

攤銷成本和賬面總額

金融資產的「攤銷成本」是指金融資產在初始確認時計量的金額扣除已償還的本金，加上或減去採用實際利率將該初始確認金額與到期日金額之間的差額進行攤銷形成的累計攤銷額，就於金融資產而言，根據預期信用損失準備金進行調整。

「金融資產的賬面總額」是金融資產在調整任何預期信用損失準備金之前的攤銷成本。

2 Summary of significant accounting policies *(Continued)*

(I) Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Provided it is probable that economic benefits will flow to the Bank and the revenue and costs, if applicable, can be measured reliably, revenue is recognised in the statement of profit or loss as follows:

(i) Interest income

Effective interest rate

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method. The 'effective interest rate' is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.

When calculating the effective interest rate for financial instruments other than purchased or originated credit-impaired assets, the Bank estimates future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument, but not ECL. For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, a credit-adjusted effective interest rate is calculated using estimated future cash flows including ECL.

The calculation of the effective interest rate includes transaction costs and fees and points paid or received that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Transaction cost include incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of a financial asset.

Amortised cost and gross carrying amount

The 'amortised cost' of a financial asset is the amount at which the financial asset is measured on initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount and, for financial assets, adjusted for any expected credit losses allowance.

The 'gross carrying amount of a financial asset' is the amortised cost of a financial asset before adjusting for any expected credit losses allowance.

2 主要會計政策摘要*(續)*

(I) 收入確認*(續)*

(i) 利息收入*(續)*

利息收入的計算

金融資產的實際利率是在金融資產初始確認時計算的。利息收入按實際利率乘以資產賬面總額(當資產未發生信用減值時)計算。定期重新估計浮動利率工具的現金流量，以反映市場利率的變動，並據此對實際利率進行修訂。在對沖調整開始攤銷之日，公平價值對沖調整的實際利率也進行了修訂。

但對於在初始確認後已發生信用減值的金融資產，其利息收入按實際利率乘以攤銷成本計算。若某項資產不再發生信用減值，則恢復按總額基準計算利息收入。

對於在初始確認時已發生信用減值的金融資產，利息收入按經信用調整後的實際利率乘以攤銷成本計算。即使該資產的信用風險有所改善，利息收入也不會恢復為按總額基準計算。

關於金融資產何時發生信用減值的資料，見附註2(g)。

(ii) 服務費及佣金收入

與金融資產或金融負債之實際利率密不可分的服務費及佣金收入和支出均包含在實際利率中。

其他服務費及佣金收入-包括賬戶服務費、投資管理費、銷售佣金、配售費用和銀團費-於提供相關服務時予以確認。如果預期貸款承諾不會出現支用貸款的情況，則按承諾期限以直線法確認貸款承諾服務費。

2 Summary of significant accounting policies *(Continued)*

(I) Revenue recognition *(Continued)*

(i) Interest income *(Continued)*

Calculation of interest income

The effective interest rate of a financial asset is calculated on initial recognition of a financial asset. In calculating interest income, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset (when the asset is not credit-impaired). The effective interest rate is revised as a result of periodic re-estimation of cash flows of floating rate instruments to reflect movements in market rates of interest. The effective interest rate is also revised for fair value hedge adjustments at the date amortisation of the hedge adjustment begins.

However, for financial assets that have become credit-impaired subsequent to initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset. If the asset is no longer credit-impaired, then the calculation of interest income reverts to the gross basis.

For financial assets that were credit-impaired on initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the asset. The calculation of interest income does not revert to a gross basis, even if the credit risk of the asset improves.

For information on when financial assets are credit-impaired, see note 2(g).

(ii) Fee and commission income

Fee and commission income and expense that are integral to the effective interest rate on a financial asset or financial liability are included in the effective interest rate.

Other fee and commission income – including account servicing fees, investment management fees, sales commission, placement fees and syndication fees – is recognized as the related services are performed. If a loan commitment is not expected to result in the draw-down of a loan, then the related loan commitment fee is recognised on a straight-line basis over the commitment period.

2 主要會計政策摘要*(續)*

(l) 收入確認*(續)*

(ii) 服務費及佣金收入*(續)*

與客戶簽訂的，導致金融工具在本行財務資料中確認的合同部分屬於《國際財務報告準則》第9號的範疇，部分屬於《國際財務報告準則》第15號的範疇。在此情況下，則本行優先採納《國際財務報告準則》第9號，並將屬於《國際財務報告準則》第9號範疇的合同進行計量。本行就剩餘合同採用《國際財務報告準則》第15號。

其他服務費和佣金支出主要與交易和服務費有關，於接受服務時進行支銷。

(iii) 股息收入

非上市投資股息收入在股東收取股息之權利被確立時才予以確認。上市投資股息收入則在該投資的股價除淨時才被確認。

(m) 外幣折算

本年度內之外幣交易按交易日之匯率折算為澳門元。外幣資產及負債賬目按報告日之匯率折算為澳門元。所有匯兑損益均於損益表確認。

以原值成本列賬之外幣非貨幣性資產及負債按交易日的匯率折算為澳門元。以公平價值列賬的外幣非貨幣性資產及負債按釐定公平價值當日的匯率折算。

2 Summary of significant accounting policies *(Continued)*

(l) Revenue recognition *(Continued)*

(ii) Fee and commission income *(Continued)*

A contract with a customer that results in a recognised financial instrument in the Bank's financial information may be partially in the scope of IFRS 9 and partially in the scope of IFRS 15. If this is the case, then the Bank first applies IFRS 9 to separate and measure the part of the contract that is in the scope of IFRS 9 and then applies IFRS 15 to the residual.

Other fee and commission expenses relating mainly to transaction and service fees which are expensed as the services are received.

(iii) Dividend income

Dividend income from unlisted investments is recognised when the shareholder's right to receive payment is established. Dividend income from listed investments is recognised when the share price of the investment is quoted ex-dividend.

(m) Translation of foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions during the year are translated into Macau Patacas at the foreign exchange rates ruling at the transaction dates. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Macau Patacas at the foreign exchange rates ruling at the reporting date. Exchange gains and losses are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated into Macau Patacas using the foreign exchange rates ruling at the transaction dates. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are stated at fair value are translated using the foreign exchange rates ruling at the dates the fair value was measured.

2 主要會計政策摘要*(續)*

(m) 外幣折算*(續)*

以公平價值誌入損益之投資及衍生金融工具的匯兑差額分別記入買賣用途金融工具或以公平價值誌入損益之金融工具之實現及未實現淨收益/虧損內。所有其他與貨幣項目有關的匯兑差額則於損益表內列示為外匯買賣收益/虧損。以公平價值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益之權益證券的匯兑差額則在儲備中確認。

(n) 關連人士

(1) 任何人士如涉及以下情況，其本人或近親皆視為本行之關聯方：

(i) 控制或與第三方共同控制本行；

(ii) 對本行具有重大之影響力；或

(iii) 是本行或本行母公司之關鍵管理人員。

(2) 如屬下列任何一種情況，企業實體可視為本行之關聯方：

(i) 該實體與本行隸屬同一集團(意指彼此之母公司、附屬公司及同系附屬公司互有關聯)；

(ii) 一家實體是另一實體的聯營公司或合營企業(或是另一實體所屬集團旗下成員公司之聯營公司或合營企業)；

(iii) 兩家實體是同一第三方之合營企業；

(iv) 一家實體是第三方實體之合營企業，而另一實體是第三方實體之聯營公司；

2 Summary of significant accounting policies *(Continued)*

(m) Translation of foreign currencies *(Continued)*

Exchange differences relating to investments at fair value through profit or loss and derivative financial instruments are included in net realised and unrealised gains/losses on trading financial instruments or financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss. All other exchange differences relating to monetary items are presented as gains/losses arising from dealing in foreign currencies in the statement of profit or loss. Differences arising on translation of equity securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised in reserves.

(n) Related parties

(1) A person, or a close member of that person's family, is related to the Bank if that person:

(i) has control or joint control over the Bank;

(ii) has significant influence over the Bank; or

(iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the Bank or the Bank's parent.

(2) An entity is related to the Bank if any of the following conditions apply:

(i) the entity and the Bank are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others);

(ii) one entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member);

(iii) both entities are joint ventures of the same third party;

(iv) one entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity;

2 主要會計政策摘要*(續)*

(n) 關連人士*(續)*

(2) *(續)*

(v) 該實體是為本行或作為本行關聯方之任何實體之僱員福利而設定之離職後福利計劃；

(vi) 該實體受到(1)所認定人士控制或與第三方共同控制；

(vii) (1) (i)所認定人士對該實體具有重大之影響力或是該實體(或該實體母公司)之關鍵管理人員；或

(viii) 該實體或其作為其中部分的任何集團成員公司向本行的母公司提供關鍵管理人員。

任何人士之近親是指預期會在與該實體之交易中影響該名人士或受其影響之家屬。

(o) 非金融資產的減值

其他資產在情況發生變化時會進行減值測試，以確定其賬面價值是否可能無法收回。當資產的賬面價值超過其可收回金額時便會確認減值損失。可收回金為是資產的公允價值減去處置成本與使用價值之中的較高者。為了評估減值，資產按最低層級分組，該層級能夠單獨識別現金流，且這些現金流在很大程度上獨立於其他資產或資產組的現金流(現金產生單位)。遭受減值的非金融資產(不包括商譽)在每個報告期結束時會檢討是否可能撤銷減值。

2 Summary of significant accounting policies *(Continued)*

(n) Related parties *(Continued)*

(2) *(Continued)*

(v) the entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Bank or an entity related to the Bank;

(vi) the entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (1);

(vii) a person identified in (1)(i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity); or

(viii) the entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provide key management personnel services to the Bank or to the Bank's parent.

Close members of the family of a person are those family members who may be expected to influence, or be influenced by, that person in their dealings with the entity.

(o) Impairment of non-financial assets

Other assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount might not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

3 重要會計估計及假設

附註16及29載列了有關持作行政用途的銀行行址之估值及金融工具的公平價值的假定及其風險因素。估計不穩定因素的其他主要來源如下：

(a) 所得稅

本行在確定所得稅準備金時，需作出重大估計。在日常業務過程中，某些交易和計算最終稅項是未能確定的。本行確認預期稅收問題的負債，是基於對是否需要繳納額外稅款的估計。如果這些事項的最終稅項結果與最初識列的金額不同，則這些差異將會影響作出該確定期間的所得稅和遞延稅項準備。

(b) 公平價值估計

公平價值來自市場報價或利用估值技術釐定，這些報價或估值技術最大限度地利用相關的可觀察的輸入值，並盡量減少使用不可觀察的輸入值。沒有在活躍市場買賣的金融工具（例如場外衍生工具）的公平價值利用估值技術釐定。如果不可觀察數據對從估值模型獲得的價值有重大影響，則此類金融工具按交易價格進行初始確認，這是公平價值的最佳指標。交易價格與模型價值之間的差額，通常稱為「首日損益」，不會在損益表中直接確認。首日遞延損益的確認時間會單獨釐定。它在交易期間攤銷，並在金融工具的公平價值可使用市場可觀察輸入值確定時，或交易終止確認時解除。

3 Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

Notes 16 and 29 contain information about the assumptions and their risk factors relating to valuation of bank premises held for administrative use and fair value of financial instruments. Other key sources of estimation uncertainty are as follows:

(a) Income taxes

Significant estimates are required in determining the Bank's provision for income taxes. There are certain transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Bank recognises liabilities for anticipated tax issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

(b) Fair value estimation

Fair value is derived from quoted market prices or valuation techniques which maximise the use of relevant observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs. The fair values of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the-counter derivatives) are determined by using valuation techniques. Where unobservable data inputs have a significant impact on the value obtained from the valuation model, such a financial instrument is initially recognised at the transaction price, which is the best indicator of fair value. The difference between the transaction price and the model value, commonly referred to as "day one profit and loss" is not recognised immediately in the statement of profit or loss. The timing of recognition of the deferred day one profit and loss is determined individually. It is amortised over the life of the transaction, released when the instrument's fair value can be determined using market observable inputs, or when the transaction is derecognised.

3 重要會計估計及假設*(續)*

(c) 減值損失

預期信用損失

本行持有的如下幾種金融工具在預期信用損失模型的適用範圍內：

- 按攤銷成本計量的金融資產，
- 以公平價值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益的金融資產，及
- 貸款承諾和財務擔保合約。

於釐定本行的金融風險敞口的信用風險自初始確認以來是否已顯著增加時，本行將考慮定性和定量信息，比如本行的歷史信用評估經驗和現有前瞻性信息。預期信用損失估計以概率加權前瞻性經濟情景為基礎。預期信用損失計量中使用的參數（違約概率、違約損失率和違約風險敞口）包含前瞻性信息。確定前瞻性經濟情景並將前瞻性信息納入預期信用損失計量，要求管理層根據其對當前宏觀經濟狀況的評估進行判斷。

(1) 未發生信用減值金融工具的預期信用損失

截至2024年12月31日，預期信用損失模型中使用的前瞻性情景已根據截至2023年12月31日使用的情景更新，反映了最新的宏觀經濟觀點。

- 第1階段和第2階段的預期信用損失基於中央基線預測進行建模，其上限和下限表示預測範圍。然而，具有上限／下限的預測可能未考慮可預期但影響和時機不確定的重大新興風險和宏觀經濟事件。此類事件有可能引發經濟衰退，但在現有預測中並未充分反映。因此，本行在預期信用損失的計算中增加了一個額外情景。

3 Critical accounting estimates and assumptions *(Continued)*

(c) Impairment losses

Expected credit losses

The Bank has the following types of financial instruments that are subject to the expected credit losses model:

- financial assets measured at amortised cost,
- financial assets measured at FVOCI, and
- loan commitment and financial guarantee contract.

In determining whether the credit risk of the Bank's financial exposures has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Bank considers quantitative and qualitative information such as the Bank's historical credit assessment experience and available forward-looking information. Expected credit losses (ECL) estimates are based on probability-weighted forward-looking economic scenarios. The parameters used in ECL measurement (probability of default, loss given default and exposure at default) incorporates forward-looking information. The determination of the forward-looking economic scenarios and incorporation of forward-looking information into ECL measurement requires management to exercise judgement based on its assessment of current macroeconomic conditions.

(1) Expected credit losses for non-credit-impaired financial instruments

As of 31 December 2024, the forward-looking scenarios used in the ECL model have been updated from those as of 31 December 2023 which reflects the latest available macroeconomic view.

- Stage 1 and 2 ECL are modelled based on a central baseline forecast with its upper and lower bound to represent forecasting ranges. However, the central forecast with its upper/lower range may not factor in significant emerging risks and macroeconomic events that are expected but uncertain in terms of impact and timing. Such events have the potential to trigger a recession but are not adequately captured in existing forecasts. Therefore, the Bank added an additional scenario in the computation of ECL.

3 重要會計估計及假設*(續)*

(c) 減值損失*(續)*

預期信用損失*(續)*

(2) 發生信用減值金融工具的預期信用損失

就信用減值風險而言，管理層的判斷和估計適用於識別減值風險、估計相關的可收回現金流量，並在適用的情況下確定抵押品價值和變現時間。有關此類事項的判斷和假設已更新，以反映截至2024年12月31日的相關信息。

本行的預期信用損失在附註15中披露。

(d) 固定資產的折舊

本行對固定資產的使用年期進行估計和假設。在每個財務狀況表報告日，需考慮內部和外部信息來源，以評估本行對固定資產作出的估計使用年期是否適當和相關。如果這些固定資產的預期經濟效益模式發生了重大變化，則應更改折舊方法以反映更改後的模式，且這種改變應按會計估計的變更調整當前和未來的折舊費用。

3 Critical accounting estimates and assumptions *(Continued)*

(c) Impairment losses *(Continued)*

Expected credit losses *(Continued)*

(2) Expected credit losses for credit-impaired financial instruments

In respect of credit-impaired exposures, management judgement and estimation are applied in, amongst others, identifying impaired exposures, estimating the related recoverable cash flows and where applicable, determining collateral values and timing of realisation. Judgements and assumptions in respect of these matters have been updated to reflect the relevant information as of 31 December 2024.

The Bank's expected credit losses is disclosed in Note 15.

(d) Depreciation of fixed assets

The Bank makes estimate and assumptions over the useful lives of fixed assets. At each statement of financial position date, both internal and external sources of information are considered to assess whether the estimated useful lives of fixed assets are appropriate and relevant. If there has been a significant change in the expected pattern of economic benefits for these fixed assets, the depreciation methods should be changed to reflect the changed pattern and such change should be accounted for as a change in accounting estimate and the depreciation charge for the current and future periods should be adjusted.

4 利息收入 4 Interest income

		2024 千澳門元 MOP'000	2023 千澳門元 MOP'000
按實際利率法計算之利息收入:	Interest income calculated using the effective interest method:		
一非以公平價值計量且其變動計入損益之金融資產	– financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss	**1,255,068**	1,152,383
其他利息收入:	Other interest income:		
一買賣用途資產	– trading assets	**3,553**	18,617
		1,258,621	1,171,000

以上源自減值金融資產之利息收入，已包括截至2024年12月31日止年度之貸款減值損失折扣轉回之利息收入155,000澳門元(2023年: 68,000澳門元)。

The above interest income from impaired financial assets includes interest income on unwinding of discount on loan impairment losses of MOP155,000 (2023: MOP68,000) for the year ended 31 December 2024.

5 利息支出 5 Interest expense

		2024 千澳門元 MOP'000	2023 千澳門元 MOP'000
利息支出源自:	Interest expense arising from:		
一非以公平價值計量且其變動計入損益之金融負債	– financial liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss	**627,856**	546,580
一買賣用途負債	– trading liabilities	**6,724**	9,725
		634,580	556,305

6 服務費及佣金收入淨額 6 Net fee and commission income

		2024 千澳門元 MOP'000	2023 千澳門元 MOP'000
有關存款業務	Deposit related business	**8,213**	8,541
有關貸款業務	Loan related business	**3,420**	10,777
有關貿易業務	Trade finance business	**1,286**	1,816
有關信用卡業務	Credit card related fee	**23,599**	24,565
股票買賣服務費	Stock-broking fees	**20,301**	18,460
財富管理服務費	Wealth management fees	**19,744**	8,907
其他代理佣金	Other agency commissions	**42,148**	22,171
其他服務費及佣金	Other fees and commission income	**2,862**	3,108
減：服務費及佣金支出	Less: Fees and commission expenses	(**8,451**)	(8,062)
		113,122	90,283
其中：	Of which:		
非持作買賣用途或非指定以公平價值計入損益之金融工具所產生之淨服務費及淨佣金，用作計算實際利率之款項除外	Net fees and commission, other than amounts included in determining the effective interest rate, arising from financial instruments that are not held for trading nor designated at fair value through profit or loss		
－服務費及佣金收入	– fees and commission income	**39,380**	48,806
－服務費及佣金支出	– fees and commission expense	(**8,451**)	(8,062)
		30,929	40,744

7 其他收入 7 Other income

		2024 千澳門元 MOP'000	2023 千澳門元 MOP'000
外匯買賣收益	Gains arising from dealing in foreign currencies	**12,254**	14,235
對沖活動	Hedging activities		
－公平價值之對沖	– Fair value hedges		
－對沖項目（附註24(b)）	– hedged items (Note 24 (b))	**6,099**	38,246
－對沖工具（附註24(b)）	– hedging instruments (Note 24 (b))	**(5,610)**	(42,087)
－對沖合同提前終止成本（附註24(b)）	– Breaking cost for hedging (Note 24 (b))	**9,843**	19,916
買賣用途金融工具之損失淨額（附註26(b)(i)）	Net losses from financial instruments held for trading (Note 26 (b)(i))	**(9,308)**	(6,823)
處置時轉自投資重估儲備之未實現損失	Net unrealized losses transferred from investment revaluation reserve upon disposal	**(6,825)**	(11,619)
處置以公平價值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益及買賣用途金融資產之收益淨額	Net gains on disposal of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and trading financial assets	**8,826**	8,066
處置固定資產之損失淨額	Net losses on disposal of fixed assets	**(121)**	(235)
其他	Others	**2,339**	2,295
		17,497	21,994

8 營業支出

8 Operating expenses

		2024 千澳門元 MOP'000	2023 千澳門元 MOP'000
薪金及其他僱員成本	Salaries and other staff costs	**214,151**	208,992
退休福利成本（附註28）	Retirement benefit costs (Note 28)	**14,765**	16,121
		228,916	225,113
不包括折舊之行址及設備支出	Premises and equipment expense, excluding depreciation	**40,174**	29,918
折舊（附註16）	Depreciation (Note 16)	**23,505**	23,466
經營租賃費用	Operating lease charges	**3,735**	3,895
核數師費用	Auditors' remuneration	**928**	1,124
其他	Others	**70,674**	85,980
		367,932	369,496

9 稅項

本行稅項支出由本期稅項及遞延稅項組成。本期稅項由澳門所得補充稅組成。根據澳門所得補充稅規章，當可課稅收益高於32,000澳門元但低於300,000澳門元時，稅項按3%至9%的累進稅率徵收，其後按固定12%的稅率徵收。2024年及2023年度實行特別稅收優惠，免課稅收益額定為600,000澳門元，其後之收益按12%的固定稅率徵稅。

9 Taxation

Tax expenses of the Bank comprise of current and deferred tax. Current tax comprises of Macau complementary tax. According to the Macau complementary tax law, tax is levied at progressive rates ranging from 3% to 9% on the taxable income above MOP32,000 but below MOP300,000, and thereafter at a fixed rate at 12%. For the year 2024 and 2023, the special tax incentive is provided to effect that the tax free income threshold is MOP600,000 and the profit thereafter being taxed at a fixed rate of 12%.

		2024 千澳門元 MOP'000	2023 千澳門元 MOP'000
本期稅項	Current taxation		
－本年度提撥	– Charge for the year	**27,930**	46,845
－中國收益預扣稅	– China income withholding tax	**663**	683
－往年度之超額撥備	– Over provision in respect of prior years	**(1,012)**	–
遞延稅項	Deferred taxation		
－暫時性差異的產生及轉回	– Origination and reversal of temporary difference	**(204)**	510
本年度稅項支出	Current year tax expenses	**27,377**	48,038

9 稅項 *(續)*

本行之除稅前溢利之稅項不同於適用於本行的澳門所得補充稅之稅率產生的理論值，如下所述：

9 Taxation *(Continued)*

The taxation on the Bank's profit before taxation differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the Macau complementary tax rate applicable to profits of the Bank as follows:

		2024 千澳門元 MOP'000	2023 千澳門元 MOP'000
除稅前溢利	Profit before taxation	**233,941**	397,820
按12%計算的稅額（2023年：12%）	Tax calculated at 12% (2023: 12%)	**28,073**	47,738
累進稅率的影響	Effect of progressive tax rates	**(17)**	(17)
特別稅項措施	Special complementary tax incentive	**(55)**	(55)
不可扣減稅項之費用	Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	**1,160**	749
非課稅之收益	Income not subject to tax	**(1,240)**	(1,240)
往年度之超額撥備	Over provision in respect of prior years	**(1,012)**	–
中國收益預扣稅	China income withholding tax	**663**	683
其他	Others	**(195)**	180
本年度稅項支出	Current year tax expenses	**27,377**	48,038

10 股息

於2024年3月28日，股東大會批准派發之2023年度股息為228,000,000澳門元(2023: 派發之2022年度股息為182,400,000澳門元)。股息於2024年內派發。

10 Dividends

On 28 March 2024, the Annual General Meeting ("AGM") approved an appropriation of dividend of MOP228,000,000 attributable to 2023 (2023: MOP182,400,000 attributable to 2022). The dividend was paid during 2024.

11 董事及管理人酬金

11 Directors' and supervisors' emoluments

		2024 千澳門元 MOP'000	2023 千澳門元 MOP'000
董事袍金	Fees	**145**	206
其他酬金	Other emoluments	**6,109**	6,094
		6,254	6,300

本行其中某些董事從集團公司收取報酬，而該等報酬並沒有轉撥本行。

Certain directors of the Bank received remuneration from group companies but no allocation has been made to the Bank.

12 現金及存放銀行同業及中央銀行款項

12 Cash and balances with banks and central banks

		2024 千澳門元 MOP'000	2023 千澳門元 MOP'000
現金結餘	Cash balances	**326,231**	527,741
存放中央銀行款項（附註）	Balances with central banks (Note)	**519,198**	595,832
存放銀行同業款項	Balances with banks	**143,609**	141,518
預期信用損失（第1及第2階段）（附註15）	Expected credit losses (Stages 1 and 2) (Note 15)	**(65)**	(38)
		988,973	1,265,053

附註：根據法定要求，本行須維持於澳門金管局之最低存款額以作流動資金用途。該存款額為每週每日金額不得低於按下述百分率對上一週所核定且以期間分類之平均基本負債而計算出之總和之70%：

(a) 即期需償還負債之3%；

(b) 三個月以下（包括三個月）可償還負債之2%，已計入(a)的負債除外；及

(c) 三個月以上可償還負債之1%。

於2024年12月31日，本行於澳門金管局之最低存款額為445,257,000澳門元（2023年12月31日：401,317,000澳門元）。

Note: According to the statutory requirement, the Bank is required to maintain a minimum deposit balance with AMCM for liquidity purpose. The required weekly average of the MOP current deposit balance should not be less than 70% of the sum of the following percentage of the average of the basic liabilities classified by term and calculated in the preceding week:

(a) 3% on all the liabilities which are repayable on demand;

(b) 2% on all the liabilities which are repayable within 3 months (3 months inclusive) except for those already counted in (a); and

(c) 1% on all the liabilities which are repayable beyond 3 months.

As at 31 December 2024, the amount of minimum statutory deposit balance with AMCM required for the Bank is MOP445,257,000 (31 December 2023: MOP401,317,000).

13 買賣用途資產

買賣用途資產主要為衍生金融工具之正公平價值，其中7,956,000澳門元（2023年12月31日：6,114,000澳門元）為與直屬控股公司之結餘。

13 Trading assets

Trading assets represent positive fair values of derivative financial instruments, of which MOP7,956,000 (31 December 2023: MOP6,114,000) were balances with the immediate holding company.

14 客戶貸款及其他賬項

(a) 客戶貸款及其他賬項

14 Advances to customers and other accounts

(a) Advances to customers and other accounts

		2024 千澳門元 MOP'000	2023 千澳門元 MOP'000
客戶貸款總額	Gross advances to customers	**17,559,613**	19,555,862
預期信用損失（第1及第2階段）（附註15）	Expected credit losses (Stages 1 and 2) (Note 15)	**(198,649)**	(29,807)
預期信用損失（第3階段）（附註15）	Expected credit losses (Stage 3) (Note 15)	**(3,502)**	(3,574)
客戶貸款淨額	Net advances to customers	**17,357,462**	19,522,481
承兑客戶負債（附註23(a)）	Customer liability under acceptances (Note 23 (a))	**12,285**	25,940
持作對沖之衍生金融工具之正公平價值	Derivative financial instruments held for hedging	**9,667**	15,188
其他賬項	Other accounts	**108,697**	138,987
其他賬項之預期信用損失（第1階段）（附註15）	Expected credit losses (Stage 1) for other accounts (Note 15)	**(1)**	(1)
		17,488,110	19,702,595

14 客戶貸款及其他賬項(續)

(b) 按行業分類的客戶貸款

客戶貸款之行業類別是按該等貸款之用途分類及未減除任何預期信用損失。本表亦呈列已減值客戶貸款及相關預期信用損失(第3階段)。

14 Advances to customers and other accounts

(Continued)

(b) Advances to customers analysed by industry sectors

The information concerning advances to customers by industry sectors is prepared by classifying the advances according to the usage of the advances and is stated gross of any expected credit losses. Impaired advances to customers and the related expected credit losses (stage 3) are also presented.

		2024			2023		
		客戶貸款總額 Gross advances to customers 千澳門元 MOP'000	**減值客戶貸款 Impaired advances to customers 千澳門元 MOP'000**	**預期信用損失(第3階段) Expected credit losses (Stage 3) 千澳門元 MOP'000**	客戶貸款總額 Gross advances to customers 千澳門元 MOP'000	減值客戶貸款 Impaired advances to customers 千澳門元 MOP'000	預期信用損失(第3階段) Expected credit losses (Stage 3) 千澳門元 MOP'000
製造業	Manufacturing industries	**110,228**	**–**	**–**	144,945	–	–
建築及公共工程	Construction and public works	**1,423,385**	**–**	**–**	1,779,885	–	–
貿易(批發及零售)	Wholesale and retail trade	**255,281**	**–**	**–**	360,987	–	–
餐廳、酒店及有關行業	Restaurants, hotels and similar	**551,305**	**–**	**–**	593,602	–	–
運輸、倉儲及通訊	Transport, warehouse and communications	**64,199**	**–**	**–**	75,875	–	–
財務機構(非銀行)	Non-monetary financial institutions	**138,182**	**–**	**–**	173,933	–	–
博彩	Gaming	**–**	**–**	**–**	71,940	–	–
教育	Education	**2,272**	**–**	**–**	2,479	–	–
資訊科技	Information technology	**4,936**	**–**	**–**	5,539	–	–
其他行業	Other industries	**1,899,357**	**–**	**–**	2,276,885	–	–
個人信貸	Personal loans	**13,110,468**	**91,274**	**3,502**	14,069,792	117,066	3,574
		17,559,613	**91,274**	**3,502**	19,555,862	117,066	3,574

於2024年12月31日及2023年12月31日之預期信用損失及客戶貸款減值是按照附註2(g)敘述之會計政策及監管要求作出撥備。

The expected credit losses and impairment made for advances to customers as at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023 is defined and accounted for in accordance with Note 2(g).

14 客戶貸款及其他賬項(續)

(c) 減值之客戶貸款

減值之客戶貸款總額、其抵押品市值及預期信用損失(第3階段)分析如下:

14 Advances to customers and other accounts

(Continued)

(c) Impaired advances to customers

The gross impaired advances to customers, market value of collaterals held with respect to such advances and expected credit losses stage 3 impairment allowances are as follows:

		2024 千澳門元 MOP'000	2023 千澳門元 MOP'000
減值之客戶貸款總額	Gross impaired advances to customers	**91,274**	117,066
減值客戶貸款總額佔客戶貸款總額之百分比	Gross impaired advances to customers as a percentage of total advances to customers	**0.52%**	0.60%
減值客戶貸款之抵押品市值	Market value of collateral held with respect to impaired advances to customers	**87,772**	113,491
預期信用損失(第3階段)	Expected credit losses (Stage 3)	**3,502**	3,574

減值之客戶貸款接受個別評估,以確定有否出現個別之客觀減值證據。另計及該貸款和墊款將來可收回金額之淨現值後提撥個別評估之預期信用損失(第3階段),而該抵押品主要包括物業。

Impaired advances to customers are individually assessed loans with objective evidence of impairment on an individual basis. Individually assessed expected credit losses (Stage 3) was made after taking into account the net present value of future recoverable amounts in respect of such loans and advances, and the collaterals held mainly comprised properties.

於2024年12月31日及2023年12月31日,本行貸予銀行同業之款項中,並無減值之銀行同業貸款,亦無提撥個別預期信用損失(第3階段)。

There are no impaired advances to banks nor expected credit losses (Stage 3) made on advances to banks as at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023.

(d) 收回資產

於2024年12月31日及2023年12月31日,本行沒有持有任何收回資產。

(d) Repossessed assets

At 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023, the Bank did not hold any repossessed assets.

15 預期信用損失

(a) 預期信用損失的對賬

15 Expected credit losses

(a) Reconciliation of expected credit losses

		第1階段 Stage 1 千澳門元 MOP'000	第2階段 Stage 2 千澳門元 MOP'000	第1及第2階段小計 Stages 1 and 2 Sub-total 千澳門元 MOP'000	第3階段 Stage 3 千澳門元 MOP'000	總計 Total 千澳門元 MOP'000
於2024年1月1日	As at 1 January 2024	**26,282**	**7,013**	**33,295**	**3,574**	**36,869**
轉讓金融工具	Transfers of financial instruments					
－從第1階段轉至第2階段	– transfers from Stage 1 to Stage 2	**(9,243)**	**9,243**	**–**	**–**	**–**
－從第2階段轉至第1階段	– transfers from Stage 2 to Stage 1	**12,043**	**(12,043)**	**–**	**–**	**–**
－轉至第3階段	– transfers to Stage 3	**(4)**	**(743)**	**(747)**	**747**	**–**
－轉自第3階段	– transfers from Stage 3	**260**	**1,051**	**1,311**	**(1,311)**	**–**
違約概率／違約損失率／違約風險敞口／前瞻性假設之變動	Changes in PDs/LGDs/EADs/forward-looking assumptions	**977**	**168,577**	**169,554**	**2,360**	**171,914**
所發起的新金融資產、償還及進一步的借款	New financial assets originated, repayments and further lending	**2,999**	**(2,125)**	**874**	**(2,565)**	**(1,691)**
預期信用損失折扣轉回（附註4）	Unwind of discount of expected credit losses (Note 4)	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(155)**	**(155)**
收回往年已撇除之貸款	Recoveries of advances written off in prior years	**–**	**–**	**–**	**2,536**	**2,536**
期內撇除	Amounts written off	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(1,684)**	**(1,684)**
匯兑調整及其他變動	Exchange adjustments and other movements	**(309)**	**(146)**	**(455)**	**–**	**(455)**
於2024年12月31日	At 31 December 2024	**33,005**	**170,827**	**203,832**	**3,502**	**207,334**
包括下列各項的預期信用損失：	Representing expected credit losses for:					
存放銀行同業的款項（附註12）	Balances and placement with banks (Note 12)	**19**	**46**	**65**	**–**	**65**
客戶貸款（附註14(a)）	Advances to customers (Note 14(a))	**29,034**	**169,615**	**198,649**	**3,502**	**202,151**
其他賬項（附註14(a)）	Other accounts (Note 14(a))	**1**	**–**	**1**	**–**	**1**
或然負債及承諾以擴闊信貸（附註21）	Contingent liabilities and commitments to extend credit (Note 21)	**2,078**	**1,156**	**3,234**	**–**	**3,234**
以公平價值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益之金融資產	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	**1,873**	**10**	**1,883**	**–**	**1,883**
於2024年12月31日	As at 31 December 2024	**33,005**	**170,827**	**203,832**	**3,502**	**207,334**

15 預期信用損失（續）

(a) 預期信用損失的對賬（續）

15 Expected credit losses *(Continued)*

(a) Reconciliation of expected credit losses *(Continued)*

		第1階段	第2階段	第1及第2階段小計	第3階段	總計
		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stages 1 and 2 Sub-total	Stage 3	Total
		千澳門元 MOP'000	千澳門元 MOP'000	千澳門元 MOP'000	千澳門元 MOP'000	千澳門元 MOP'000
於2023年1月1日	As at 1 January 2023	28,265	26,915	55,180	4,989	60,169
轉讓金融工具	Transfers of financial instruments					
－從第1階段轉至第2階段	– transfers from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(1,824)	1,824	–	–	–
－從第2階段轉至第1階段	– transfers from Stage 2 to Stage 1	19,937	(19,937)	–	–	–
－轉至第3階段	– transfers to Stage 3	(177)	(1,799)	(1,976)	1,976	–
－轉自第3階段	– transfers from Stage 3	1,105	291	1,396	(1,396)	–
違約概率／違約損失率／違約風險敞口／前瞻性假設之變動	Changes in PDs/LGDs/EADs/ forward-looking assumptions	(23,886)	(803)	(24,689)	15	(24,674)
所發起的新金融資產、償還及進一步的借款	New financial assets originated, repayments and further lending	2,841	496	3,337	(1,883)	1,454
預期信用損失折扣轉回（附註4）	Unwind of discount of expected credit losses (Note 4)	–	–	–	(68)	(68)
收回往年已撇除之貸款	Recoveries of advances written off in prior years	–	–	–	1,318	1,318
期內撇除	Amounts written off	–	–	–	(1,377)	(1,377)
匯兑調整及其他變動	Exchange adjustments and other movements	21	26	47	–	47
於2023年12月31日	At 31 December 2023	26,282	7,013	33,295	3,574	36,869
包括下列各項的預期信用損失：	Representing expected credit losses for:					
存放銀行同業的款項（附註12）	Balances and placement with banks (Note 12)	38	–	38	–	38
客戶貸款（附註14(a)）	Advances to customers (Note 14(a))	23,281	6,526	29,807	3,574	33,381
其他賬項（附註14(a)）	Other accounts (Note 14(a))	1	–	1	–	1
或然負債及承諾以擴闊信貸（附註21）	Contingent liabilities and commitments to extend credit (Note 21)	1,743	277	2,020	–	2,020
以公平價值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益之金融資產	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,219	210	1,429	–	1,429
於2023年12月31日	As at 31 December 2023	26,282	7,013	33,295	3,574	36,869

15 預期信用損失 *(續)*

(b) 金融資產的預期信用損失

下表列示了金融資產和其他負債之信貸質素。

15 Expected credit losses *(Continued)*

(b) Expected credit losses on financial assets

The following tables set out information on the credit quality of financial assets and other liabilities.

		2024			
		第1階段	第2階段	第3階段	總計
		Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
		千澳門元	千澳門元	千澳門元	千澳門元
		MOP'000	**MOP'000**	**MOP'000**	**MOP'000**
現金及存放銀行同業款項，以及與銀行的貸款和墊款	Cash and balances with and loans and advances to banks				
正常類	Pass	**968,037**	**21,001**	**–**	**989,038**
減：預期信用損失	Less: Expected credit losses	**(19)**	**(46)**	**–**	**(65)**
		968,018	**20,955**	**–**	**988,973**
客戶貸款和墊款	Loans and advances to customers				
正常類	Pass	**13,263,539**	**3,026,947**	**–**	**16,290,486**
關注類	Special mention	**–**	**1,177,853**	**–**	**1,177,853**
次級類	Substandard	**–**	**–**	**58,776**	**58,776**
可疑類	Doubtful	**–**	**–**	**14,502**	**14,502**
損失類	Loss	**–**	**–**	**17,996**	**17,996**
減：預期信用損失	Less: Expected credit losses	**(29,034)**	**(169,615)**	**(3,502)**	**(202,151)**
		13,234,505	**4,035,185**	**87,772**	**17,357,462**
以公平價值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益的金融資產	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
正常類	Pass	**10,536,925**	**15,197**	**–**	**10,552,122**
預期信用損失	Expected credit losses	**(1,873)**	**(10)**	**–**	**(1,883)**
		10,535,052	**15,187**	**–**	**10,550,239**
其他賬項	Other accounts				
正常類	Pass	**108,697**	**–**	**–**	**108,697**
預期信用損失	Less: Expected credit losses	**(1)**	**–**	**–**	**(1)**
		108,696	**–**	**–**	**108,696**
或然負債及承擔以擴闊信貸	Contingent liabilities and commitments to extend credit				
正常類	Pass	**2,771,449**	**183,447**	**–**	**2,954,896**
預期信用損失	Expected credit losses	**(2,078)**	**(1,156)**	**–**	**(3,234)**
		2,769,371	**182,291**	**–**	**2,951,662**

15 預期信用損失 *(續)*

(b) 金融資產的預期信用損失 *(續)*

下表列示了金融資產和其他負債之信貸質素。

15 Expected credit losses *(Continued)*

(b) Expected credit losses on financial assets *(Continued)*

The following tables set out information on the credit quality of financial assets and other liabilities.

		2023			
		第1階段 Stage 1 千澳門元 MOP'000	第2階段 Stage 2 千澳門元 MOP'000	第3階段 Stage 3 千澳門元 MOP'000	總計 Total 千澳門元 MOP'000
現金及存放銀行同業款項，以及與銀行的貸款和墊款	Cash and balances with and loans and advances to banks				
正常類	Pass	1,265,091	–	–	1,265,091
減：預期信用損失	Less: Expected credit losses	(38)	–	–	(38)
		1,265,053	–	–	1,265,053
客戶貸款和墊款	Loans and advances to customers				
正常類	Pass	17,556,477	1,814,710	–	19,371,187
關注類	Special mention	–	67,610	–	67,610
次級類	Substandard	–	–	89,467	89,467
可疑類	Doubtful	–	–	9,457	9,457
損失類	Loss	–	–	18,141	18,141
減：預期信用損失	Less: Expected credit losses	(23,281)	(6,526)	(3,574)	(33,381)
		17,533,196	1,875,794	113,491	19,522,481
以公平價值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益的金融資產	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
正常類	Pass	8,809,383	58,862	–	8,868,245
預期信用損失	Expected credit losses	(1,219)	(210)	–	(1,429)
		8,808,164	58,652	–	8,866,816
其他賬項	Other accounts				
正常類	Pass	138,987	–	–	138,987
預期信用損失	Less: Expected credit losses	(1)	–	–	(1)
		138,986	–	–	138,986
或然負債及承擔以擴闊信貸	Contingent liabilities and commitments to extend credit				
正常類	Pass	2,461,055	100,283	–	2,561,338
預期信用損失	Expected credit losses	(1,743)	(277)	–	(2,020)
		2,459,312	100,006	–	2,559,318

16 固定資產 16 Fixed assets

		銀行行址 **Bank premises** 千澳門元 **MOP'000**	傢俬、裝修、設備及車輛 **Furniture, fixtures, equipment, motor vehicles and software** 千澳門元 **MOP'000**	合計 **Total** 千澳門元 **MOP'000**
成本或估值:	**At cost or valuation:**			
2024年1月1日結餘	As at 1 January 2024	**591,921**	**209,533**	**801,454**
添置	Additions	**44**	**8,828**	**8,872**
處置	Disposals	**–**	**(17,568)**	**(17,568)**
重估虧損	Deficit on revaluation	**(116,363)**	**–**	**(116,363)**
抵銷重估銀行行址之累計折舊	Elimination of accumulated depreciation on revalued bank premises	**(8,341)**	**–**	**(8,341)**
2024年12月31日結餘	As at 31 December 2024	**467,261**	**200,793**	**668,054**
累計折舊:	**Accumulated depreciation:**			
2024年1月1日結餘	As at 1 January 2024	**52,557**	**175,783**	**228,340**
期內提撥	Charge for the year	**10,365**	**13,140**	**23,505**
處置撇除	Written back on disposals	**–**	**(17,390)**	**(17,390)**
抵銷重估銀行行址之累計折舊	Elimination of accumulated depreciation on revalued bank premises	**(8,341)**	**–**	**(8,341)**
2024年12月31日結餘	As at 31 December 2024	**54,581**	**171,533**	**226,114**
2024年12月31日賬面淨值	Net book value as at 31 December 2024	**412,680**	**29,260**	**441,940**
成本或估值:	**At cost or valuation:**			
2023年1月1日結餘	As at 1 January 2023	611,350	203,510	814,860
添置	Additions	53	15,833	15,886
處置	Disposals	–	(9,810)	(9,810)
重估虧損	Deficit on revaluation	(10,228)	–	(10,228)
抵銷重估銀行行址之累計折舊	Elimination of accumulated depreciation on revalued bank premises	(9,254)	–	(9,254)
2023年12月31日結餘	As at 31 December 2023	591,921	209,533	801,454
累計折舊:	**Accumulated depreciation:**			
2023年1月1日結餘	As at 1 January 2023	50,534	173,169	223,703
期內提撥	Charge for the year	11,277	12,189	23,466
處置撇除	Written back on disposals	–	(9,575)	(9,575)
抵銷重估銀行行址之累計折舊	Elimination of accumulated depreciation on revalued bank premises	(9,254)	–	(9,254)
2023年12月31日結餘	As at 31 December 2023	52,557	175,783	228,340
2023年12月31日賬面淨值	Net book value as at 31 December 2023	539,364	33,750	573,114

16 固定資產 *(續)*

所有持作行政用途的銀行行址，於2024年12月31日已由獨立測量師行永利行評值顧問有限公司重估，而於2023年12月31日則由獨立測量師行高力國際(香港)有限公司重估，其部份員工為香港測量師學會的資深會員，且近期在重估物業的所在地點和類別均積累了相關經驗。

(a) 物業公平價值計量

(i) 截至2024年12月31日止年度，本行就此所得持作行政用途的銀行行址之重估虧損為116,363,000澳門元，扣除遞延稅項13,964,000澳門元(2023年12月31日：重估虧損為10,228,000澳門元，扣除遞延稅項1,227,000澳門元)，已在股東權益中確認，並在銀行行址重估儲備中累計。

(ii) 若本行持作行政用途之銀行行址以成本減去累計折舊入賬，其賬面值於2024年12月31日應為35,784,000澳門元(2023年12月31日：36,994,000澳門元)。

(b) 銀行行址之賬面淨值如下：

16 Fixed assets *(Continued)*

All of the bank premises held for administrative use were revalued by an independent firm of surveyors, RHL Appraisal Limited as at 31 December 2024 and Colliers International (Hong Kong) Limited as at 31 December 2023, who have among their staff, fellows of the Hong Kong Institute of Surveyors, with recent experience in the location and category of properties being valued.

(a) Fair value measurement of properties

(i) The deficit on revaluation on bank premises held for administrative use of MOP116,363,000 net of deferred tax of MOP13,964,000 for the year ended of 31 December 2024 (2023: the deficit on revaluation on bank premises held for administrative use of MOP10,228,000 net of deferred tax of MOP1,227,000) have been recognised in equity and accumulated in the bank premises revaluation reserve.

(ii) The carrying amount of the bank premises held for administrative use would have been MOP35,784,000 as at 31 December 2024 (31 December 2023: MOP36,994,000) had they been stated at cost less accumulated depreciation.

(b) The net book value of bank premises is as follows:

		2024 **千澳門元** **MOP'000**	2023 千澳門元 MOP'000
在澳門之永久業權土地	Freehold land in Macau	**160,243**	230,171
在澳門之租約土地	Leasehold land in Macau	**252,437**	309,193
		412,680	539,364

17 銀行同業存款及結餘 / 17 Deposits and balances of banks

		2024 千澳門元 MOP'000	2023 千澳門元 MOP'000
銀行同業存款及結餘	Deposits and balances of banks	**20,061**	–

18 客戶活期、定期、儲蓄及其他存款 / 18 Current, fixed, savings and other deposits of customers

		2024 千澳門元 MOP'000	2023 千澳門元 MOP'000
按攤銷成本計量：	At amortised cost		
－活期賬戶	– Current accounts	**3,702,114**	2,467,875
－儲蓄存款	– Savings deposits	**9,554,256**	8,937,000
－定期及其他存款	– Fixed and other deposits	**13,430,416**	11,053,407
－採用公平價值對沖會計之定期及其他存款	– Fixed and other deposits, with fair value hedge accounting	**263,495**	2,048,840
		26,950,281	24,507,122

19 買賣用途負債 / 19 Trading liabilities

買賣用途負債主要為衍生金融工具之負公平價值，其中5,191,000澳門元（2023年12月31日：5,251,000澳門元）為與最終控股公司及直屬控股公司之結餘。

Trading liabilities represent negative fair values of derivative financial instruments, of which MOP5,191,000 (31 December 2023: MOP5,251,000) were balances with the ultimate holding company and immediate holding company.

20 本期應付稅項及遞延稅項負債

財務狀況表中，本期應付的稅項為澳門所得補充稅之撥備27,778,000澳門元（2023年12月31日：47,849,000澳門元）。

只在本行具有合法權利以本期稅項資產抵銷本期稅項負債及遞延收益稅項在同一稅務機關範圍內時，遞延稅項資產與負債可作出抵銷。抵銷數目如下：

已確認之遞延稅項負債：

20 Current tax payable and deferred tax liabilities

Current income tax payable of MOP27,778,000 (31 December 2023: MOP47,849,000) in the statement of financial position represents the provision for Macau Complementary Tax for the year.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes relate to the same fiscal authority. The offset amounts are as follows:

Deferred income tax (liabilities)/assets recognised:

		重估以公平價值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益之金融資產 **Revaluation of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income** 千澳門元 **MOP'000**	預期信用損失 **Expected credit losses** 千澳門元 **MOP'000**	重估銀行行址 **Revaluation of bank premises** 千澳門元 **MOP'000**	合計 **Total** 千澳門元 **MOP'000**
遞延稅項來自：	Deferred tax arising from:				
2023年12月31日結餘	At 1 January 2024	**(115,810)**	**(510)**	**(50,118)**	**(166,438)**
損益表內撇除	Credited to profit or loss	**–**	**892**	**–**	**892**
儲備內撇除	Charged to reserves	**13,881**	**–**	**14,814**	**28,695**
2024年12月31日結餘	At 31 December 2024	**(101,929)**	**382**	**(35,304)**	**(136,851)**
2023年1月1日結餘	At 1 January 2023	(153,121)	–	(52,306)	(205,427)
損益表內撇除	Charged to profit or loss	–	(510)	–	(510)
儲備內撇除	Charged to reserves	37,311	–	2,188	39,499
2023年12月31日結餘	At 31 December 2023	(115,810)	(510)	(50,118)	(166,438)

21 其他賬項及準備 21 Other accounts and provisions

		2024 千澳門元 MOP'000	2023 千澳門元 MOP'000
承兑結餘	Acceptances outstanding	**12,285**	25,940
負債準備及應計費用	Provisions for liabilities and accrued charges	**87,270**	85,656
持作對沖之衍生金融工具之負公平價值（附註）	Derivative financial instruments held for hedging (Note)	**5,119**	6,084
本票	Cashier order	**33,985**	40,223
其他負債	Other liabilities	**188,351**	307,392
或然負債及承諾以擴闊信貸之預期信用損失（附註15）	Expected credit losses on contingent liabilities and commitments to extend credit (Note 15)	**3,234**	2,020
		330,244	467,315

附註：結餘為持有直屬控股公司的衍生金融工具之負公平價值（2023年12月31日：相同）。

Note: The balance represents negative fair values of derivative financial instruments, all of which were held with the immediate holding company (31 December 2023: same).

22 股本及儲備 22 Share capital and reserves

(a) 股本 (a) Share capital

		2024 千澳門元 MOP'000	2023 千澳門元 MOP'000
註冊及實收股本： 1,200,000股之普通股每股300澳門元（2023年：100澳門元）	Authorised, issued and fully paid: 1,200,000 ordinary shares of MOP300 (2023: MOP100) each	**360,000**	120,000

於2024年3月28日，股東大會批准將普通股面值從每股100澳門元增加至每股300澳門元的決議，同時股份數量保持為1,200,000股。額外的240,000,000澳門元股本已從盈餘滾存轉入股本，並按比例分配給股東。

On 28 March 2024, the Annual General Meeting ("AGM") approved the resolution to increase the face value of ordinary share from MOP100 to MOP300 per share while the number of shares remained unchanged at 1,200,000. The additional share capital of MOP240,000,000 was transferred from unappropriated profits to share capital and distributed proportionally among the shareholders.

22 股本及儲備 *(續)*

(b) 儲備

(i) 一般儲備

一般儲備由盈餘滾存轉賬成立並屬可派發。

(ii) 法定儲備

法定儲備按第13/2023號法令第70條及澳門商法典內第432條之規定成立。

(iii) 投資重估儲備

投資重估儲備包括直至終止確認之以公平價值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益金融資產／可供銷售金融資產之累計公允價值變動。投資重估儲備並非已實現之利潤，並屬不可派發。

(iv) 銀行行址重估儲備

銀行行址重估儲備包括按重估法計量直至終止確認之銀行行址累計公允價值變動。銀行行址重估儲備並非已實現之利潤，並屬不可派發。

(v) 監管儲備

除確認預期信用損失外，本行根據金管局第012/2021-AMCM號通告之規定設立監管儲備，以滿足澳門金管局之嚴謹監管要求。監管儲備之變動將直接通過盈餘滾存作出撥備。於2024年12月31日，一般監管儲備餘額為零澳門元(2023年12月31日：167,009,000澳門元)，特定監管儲備餘額為零澳門元。

22 Share capital and reserves *(Continued)*

(b) Reserves

(i) General reserve

The general reserve was set up from the transfer of unappropriated profits and is available for distribution.

(ii) Legal reserve

Legal reserve was set up in accordance with Article 70 of Law No 13/2023 and Article 432 of the Macau Commercial Code.

(iii) Investment revaluation reserve

Investment revaluation reserve comprises the cumulative net changes in the fair value of those financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income until the assets are derecognised. It does not represent realised profits and is not available for distribution.

(iv) Bank premises revaluation reserve

Bank premises revaluation reserve comprises the cumulative net change in the fair value of bank premises under the revaluation model until the assets are derecognised. It does not represent realised profits and is not available for distribution.

(v) Regulatory reserve

Regulatory reserve is maintained to satisfy the provisions of the AMCM for prudential supervision purposes in addition to expected credit losses recognised in accordance with AMCM Guideline Notice 012/2021-AMCM. Movements in the regulatory reserve are appropriated directly through unappropriated profits. As at 31 December 2024, the balance was nil for general regulatory reserve (31 December 2023: MOP 167,009,000) and nil for specific regulatory reserve.

23 或然債務及承擔

(a) 或然債務及承擔以擴闊信貸

或然債務及承擔起因於遠期資產購置、股票及證券之未繳足部分、存放遠期存款、有追索權之資產出售或其他交易，以及信貸有關工具，包括用以提供信貸的信用證、擔保及承擔。這些信貸有關工具所涉及之風險，大致與提供信貸予客戶所涉及之信貸風險相同。約定金額乃指假如合約被悉數提取而客戶違約時所涉及之風險金額。由於大部份擔保及承擔預料直至期滿止均不會被提取，合約金額總數並不代表未來之現金流量。

計算信貸風險加權金額是按照金管局通告第011/2015號之規定，所用之風險加權介乎0%至100%。

以下為每項重大類別之或然債務及承擔之約定金額概要：

23 Contingent liabilities and commitments

(a) Contingent liabilities and commitments to extend credit

Contingent liabilities and commitments arises from forward asset purchases, amounts owing on partly paid-up shares and securities, forward deposits placed, asset sales or other transactions with recourse, as well as credit-related instruments which include, letters of credit, guarantees and commitments to extend credit. The risk involved in these credit instruments is essentially the same as the credit risk involved in extending loan facilities to customers. The contractual amounts represent the amounts at risk should the contract be fully drawn upon and the client defaults. Since a significant portion of guarantees and commitments is expected to expire without being drawn upon, the total of the contract amounts is not representative of future cash flows.

The risk weights used in the computation of credit risk weighted amounts range from 0% to 100% in accordance with AMCM Guideline Notice 011/2015-AMCM.

The following is a summary of the contractual amounts of each significant class of contingent liabilities and commitments:

		2024 **千澳門元** **MOP'000**	2023 千澳門元 MOP'000
直接信貸替代項目	Direct credit substitutes	**–**	33,573
交易有關之或然債務	Transaction-related contingencies	**72,581**	53,334
貿易有關之或然債務	Trade-related contingencies	**3,272**	6,396
其他承擔	Other commitments		
–原本期限1年以上	– With an original maturity over 1 year	**1,139,369**	571,182
–可無條件取消	– Which are unconditionally cancellable	**1,739,674**	1,896,853
合計	Total	**2,954,896**	2,561,338
信貸風險加權金額	Credit risk weighted amount	**609,085**	352,297

於2024年12月31日，承兑客戶負債12,285,000澳門元(2023年12月31日：25,940,000澳門元)已包括在其他賬項內的承兑結餘(附註14(a))。

As at 31 December 2024, the amount of customer liability under acceptances is MOP12,285,000 (31 December 2023: MOP25,940,000) which has been included as acceptance outstanding under "Other accounts" (Note 14(a)).

23 或然債務及承擔 *(續)*

(b) 資本承擔

為購置固定資產而並未在財務報表中作出準備之資本承擔如下:

23 Contingent liabilities and commitments *(Continued)*

(b) Capital commitments

Capital commitments for acquisition of fixed assets outstanding not provided for in the financial report are as follows:

		2024 千澳門元 **MOP'000**	2023 千澳門元 MOP'000
已核准及簽訂合約之開支	Expenditure authorised and contracted for	**22,964**	9,509

(c) 經營租賃承擔

根據不可撤銷的經營租賃，未來最低應付租賃款項總額如下:

(c) Operating lease commitments

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases for properties and equipment are payable as follows:

		2024 千澳門元 **MOP'000**	2023 千澳門元 MOP'000
1年內	Within one year	**2,422**	3,030
1年以上但5年內	After one year but within five years	**1,612**	2,541
		4,034	5,571

本行以經營租賃形式租入多項物業和設備。租賃年期一般初定1至5年(2023: 相同)，屆滿後可再續約但其他條款須另議。所有租約並不包括或然租金(2023: 相同)。

The Bank leases a number of properties and equipment under operating leases. The leases typically run for an initial period of one to five years (2023: same). None of the leases includes contingent rentals (2023: same).

24 衍生金融工具

衍生工具是指財務合約，其價值視乎所涉及的一項或多項基本資產或指數而定。

衍生金融工具乃來自本行在外匯、利率及股票等市場內所進行之遠期、掉期及期權交易而產生。

作為資產及負債管理程序其中一環，衍生金融工具亦用於管理本行所承受之市場風險。本行所用之主要衍生工具是利率及匯率合約，主要是場外衍生工具。在會計方面，衍生工具列為持作買賣或對沖用途。

此等工具之名義金額是於報告日尚未完成之交易量，並不代表風險金額。

24 Derivatives financial instruments

Derivatives refer to financial contracts whose value depends on the value of one or more underlying assets or indices.

Derivative financial instruments arise from forward, swap and option transactions undertaken by the Bank in the foreign exchange, interest rate and equity markets.

Derivative financial instruments are also used to manage the Bank's own exposures to market risk as part of its asset and liability management process. The principal derivative instruments used by the Bank are interest and foreign exchange rate related contracts, which are primarily over-the-counter derivatives. For accounting purposes, derivatives are classified as held for trading or held for hedging.

The notional amounts of these instruments indicate the volume of transactions outstanding at the reporting date and do not represent amounts at risk.

(i) 衍生工具之名義金額 / (i) Notional amounts of derivatives

		2024 符合資格作對沖會計 **Qualifying for hedge accounting** 千澳門元 **MOP'000**	 其他，包括持作買賣用途 **Others, including held for trading** 千澳門元 **MOP'000**	 合計 **Total** 千澳門元 **MOP'000**
匯率合約	Exchange rate contracts			
－掉期	– Swaps	**–**	**1,494,255**	**1,494,255**
－購入期權	– Options purchased	**–**	**5,058**	**5,058**
－沽出期權	– Options written	**–**	**5,058**	**5,058**
利率掉期合約	Interest rate swap contracts	**2,244,356**	**–**	**2,244,356**
股票掛鈎合約	Equity contracts			
－購入期權	– Options purchased	**–**	**654**	**654**
－沽出期權	– Options written	**–**	**654**	**654**
		2,244,356	**1,505,679**	**3,750,035**

24 衍生金融工具 *(續)*

(i) 衍生工具之名義金額 *(續)*

24 Derivatives financial instruments *(Continued)*

(i) Notional amounts of derivatives *(Continued)*

		2023 符合資格作對沖會計 Qualifying for hedge accounting 千澳門元 MOP'000	 其他，包括持作買賣用途 Others, including held for trading 千澳門元 MOP'000	 合計 Total 千澳門元 MOP'000
匯率合約	Exchange rate contracts			
一遠期	– Forwards	–	104	104
一掉期	– Swaps	–	120,295	120,295
一購入期權	– Options purchased	–	2,186	2,186
一沽出期權	– Options written	–	2,186	2,186
利率掉期合約	Interest rate swap contracts	3,196,781	1,047,614	4,244,395
		3,196,781	1,172,385	4,369,166

(a) 按到期日劃分之衍生工具之名義金額

下表為本行衍生工具於報告日的名義金額，按其剩餘到期日的分析。此等工具之名義金額是於報告日尚未完成之交易量，並不代表風險金額。

(a) Notional amounts of derivatives by maturity

The following tables provide an analysis of the notional amounts of derivatives of the Bank by relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining periods to settlement at the reporting date. The notional amounts of the derivatives indicate the volume of outstanding transactions at the reporting date and do not represent amounts at risk.

		2024 **1年內** **Within one year** 千澳門元 **MOP'000**	 **1年以上但5年內** **Over one year but within five years** 千澳門元 **MOP'000**	 **5年以上** **Over five years** 千澳門元 **MOP'000**	 **合計** **Total** 千澳門元 **MOP'000**
匯率合約	Exchange rate contracts				
一掉期	– Swaps	**1,494,255**	**–**	**–**	**1,494,255**
一購入期權	– Options purchased	**5,058**	**–**	**–**	**5,058**
一沽出期權	– Options written	**5,058**	**–**	**–**	**5,058**
利率掉期合約	Interest rate swap contracts	**746,863**	**1,497,493**	**–**	**2,244,356**
股票掛鈎合約	Equity contracts				
一購入期權	– Options purchased	**654**	**–**	**–**	**654**
一沽出期權	– Options written	**654**	**–**	**–**	**654**
		2,252,542	**1,497,493**	**–**	**3,750,035**

24 衍生金融工具 *(續)*

(a) 按到期日劃分之衍生工具之名義金額*(續)*

24 Derivatives financial instruments *(Continued)*

(a) Notional amounts of derivatives by maturity *(Continued)*

		2023			
		1年內	1年以上但5年內	5年以上	合計
			Over one year		
		Within	but within	Over	
		one year	five years	five years	Total
		千澳門元	千澳門元	千澳門元	千澳門元
		MOP'000	MOP'000	MOP'000	MOP'000
匯率合約	Exchange rate contracts				
–遠期	– Forwards	104	–	–	104
–掉期	– Swaps	120,295	–	–	120,295
–購入期權	– Options purchased	2,186	–	–	2,186
–沽出期權	– Options written	2,186	–	–	2,186
利率掉期合約	Interest rate swap contracts	3,537,785	706,610	–	4,244,395
		3,662,556	706,610	–	4,369,166

(b) 公平價值之對沖

公平價值之對沖主要包含利率掉期。利率掉期是用來防止某些定息資產的公平價值隨着市場利率改變而有所變動。於2024年12月31日，持作公平價值對沖的衍生工具的淨負公平價值為4,548,000澳門元（2023年12月31日：9,104,000澳門元）。

年內，對沖工具的損失為5,610,000澳門元（2023年：42,087,000澳門元）。年內，對沖風險應佔的對沖項目收益為6,099,000澳門元（2023年：38,246,000澳門元）。年內，因對沖合同提前終止成本所產生的收益為9,843,000澳門元（2023年：19,916,000澳門元）。

(b) Fair value hedges

The fair value hedges principally consist of interest rate swaps. The interest rate swaps are used to protect against changes in the fair value of certain fixed rate assets due to movements in market interest rates. At 31 December 2024, the net positive fair value of derivatives held as fair value hedges was MOP4,548,000 (2023: MOP9,104,000).

The losses on the hedging instruments for the year were MOP5,610,000 (2023: MOP42,087,000). The gains on the hedged items attributable to the hedged risk for the year were MOP6,099,000 (2023: MOP38,246,000). The gains on the breaking cost for hedging for the year were MOP9,843,000 (2023: MOP19,916,000).

25 現金流量表附註

(a) 稅前溢利與因營業活動所產生之現金流量對賬表

25 Notes to the cash flow statement

(a) Reconciliation of profit before taxation to cash flows generated from operating activities

		2024 千澳門元 MOP'000	2023 千澳門元 MOP'000
營業活動	**Operating activities**		
除稅前溢利	Profit before taxation	**233,941**	397,820
調整如下:	Adjustments for:		
折舊	Depreciation	**23,505**	23,466
處置固定資產之淨損失	Net losses on disposal of fixed assets	**121**	235
處置以公平價值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益之金融資產之淨(收益)/損失	Net (gains)/losses from disposal of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	**(2,001)**	3,553
分攤債務證券之淨折扣	Amortisation of net discount of debt securities	**(146,029)**	(100,099)
分攤已發行存款證之折扣	Amortisation of discount of certificates of deposit issued	**–**	18,066
股息收入	Dividend income	**(16,981)**	(17,171)
外幣兑換損失/(收益)	Foreign exchange losses/(gains)	**161,601**	(24,080)
預期信用損失及其他信貸減值費用/減值損失及準備之淨提撥/(回撥)	Net charge/(reversal) of expected credit losses and other credit impairment charges/ impairment losses and allowance	**169,768**	(23,173)
對沖項目之公平價值變動	Fair value changes in relation to hedged items	**(6,099)**	(38,246)
對沖工具之公平價值變動	Fair value changes in relation to hedging instruments	**5,610**	42,087
營運資金及撥備之變動	Changes in working capital and provisions	**423,436**	282,458
存放澳門金管局之法定最低存款增加	Increase in minimum statutory deposits with AMCM	**(43,940)**	(10,587)
買賣用途資產(增加)/減少	(Increase)/decrease in trading assets	**(1,422)**	12,412
客戶貸款及其他賬項減少	Decrease in gross advances to customers and other accounts	**2,043,550**	751,114
原本期限為三個月或以上之存放直屬控股公司及同系附屬公司之款項(增加)/減少	(Increase)/decrease in amounts due from ultimate holding company, immediate holding company and fellow subsidiaries with original maturity over three months	**(1,547,990)**	331,481
銀行同業及其他金融機構之存款及結餘增加/(減少)	Increase/(decrease) in deposits and balances of banks and other financial institutions	**20,061**	(120,561)
客戶活期、定期、儲蓄及其他存款增加	Increase in current, fixed, savings and other deposits of customers	**2,443,159**	1,994,146
已發行存款證減少	Decrease in certificates of deposit issued	**–**	(415,673)
買賣用途負債減少	Decrease in trading liabilities	**(481)**	(15,124)
其他賬項及準備(減少)/增加	(Decrease)/increase in other accounts and provisions	**(137,070)**	165,781
應付最終控股公司、直屬控股公司及同系附屬公司之款項減少	Decrease in amounts due to ultimate holding company, immediate holding company and fellow subsidiaries	**(345,622)**	(513,853)
因營業活動產生之現金淨額	**Net cash generated from the operations**	**2,853,681**	2,461,594
已付所得補充稅及預扣稅	Complementary and withholding tax paid	**(48,665)**	(60,828)
因營業活動產生之現金淨額	**Net cash generated from operating activities**	**2,805,016**	2,400,766

25 現金流量表附註 *(續)*

(b) 現金及等同現金項目之分析

25 Notes to the cash flow statement *(Continued)*

(b) Analysis of balances of cash and cash equivalents

		2024 千澳門元 **MOP'000**	2023 千澳門元 MOP'000
現金及存放銀行同業、中央銀行及其他金融機構款項(附註12)	Cash and balances with banks, central banks and other financial institutions (Note 12)	**989,038**	1,265,091
存放最終控股公司、直屬控股公司及同系附屬公司款項	Amounts due from ultimate holding company, immediate holding company and fellow subsidiaries		
—現金及存放銀行同業款項	– Cash and balances with banks	**175,848**	167,698
—原本期限為三個月以內定期存放銀行同業款項	– Placements with banks with original maturity within three months	**3,309,309**	2,227,433
以公平價值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益之金融資產	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		
—澳門金管局貨幣票據	– AMCM monetary bills with original maturity within three months	**942,484**	219,294
減:存放澳門金管局之法定最低存款(附註12)	Less: Minimum statutory deposits with AMCM (Note 12)	**(445,257)**	(401,317)
		4,971,422	3,478,199

26 重大關連人士交易

(a) 主要管理人員之酬金

主要管理人員之酬金,包括應付銀行董事款項,現列如下:

26 Material related party transactions

(a) Key management personnel remuneration

Remuneration for key management personnel, including amounts incurred on the Bank's directors, is as follows:

		2024 千澳門元 **MOP'000**	2023 千澳門元 MOP'000
短期僱員福利	Short-term employee benefits	**10,715**	10,675
離職後福利	Post-employment benefits	**896**	1,040
		11,611	11,715

26 重大關連人士交易 *(續)*

(b) 與最終控股公司，直屬控股公司，同系附屬公司及主要管理人員之交易

本年度內，本行與最終控股公司華僑銀行有限公司，直屬控股公司華僑銀行(香港)有限公司，同系附屬公司及主要管理人員之交易，均按一般正常業務及商業條件進行。

除披露在本財務報表其他地方之交易及結餘，年內之收支、財務狀況表內、外各項目之報告日結餘及平均結餘詳列如下：

(i) 收入及支出

26 Material related party transactions *(Continued)*

(b) Transactions with ultimate holding company, immediate holding company, fellow subsidiaries and key management personnel

During the year, the Bank entered into transactions with the Bank's ultimate holding company, Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation Limited and immediate holding company, OCBC Bank (Hong Kong) Limited, fellow subsidiaries and key management personnel in the ordinary course of business and on normal commercial terms.

In addition to the transactions and balances disclosed elsewhere in these financial statements, the income and expenses for the year, on and off-statement of financial position outstanding at the reporting date and corresponding average balances for the period are set out below:

(i) Income and expenses

		2024 千澳門元 **MOP'000**	2023 千澳門元 MOP'000
利息收入	Interest income	**144,403**	127,388
利息支出	Interest expenses	**(102,935)**	(126,476)
其他收益／(損失)(包括對沖活動產生之收益／(損失))	Other income/(loss) (including gains/(losses) incurred for hedging activities)	**28,829**	(10,767)
持作買賣用途之金融工具之淨損失	Net losses from financial instruments held for trading	**(9,308)**	(6,823)
營運費用	Operating expenses	**(38,664)**	(47,649)

26 重大關連人士交易 *(續)*

(b) 與最終控股公司，直屬控股公司，同系附屬公司及主要管理人員之交易*(續)*

(ii) 財務狀況表內之結餘

26 Material related party transactions *(Continued)*

(b) Transactions with ultimate holding company, immediate holding company, fellow subsidiaries and key management personnel *(Continued)*

(ii) Statement of financial position balances

		結算日結餘 Ending balance		平均結餘 Average balance	
		2024	2023	**2024**	2023
		千澳門元	千澳門元	**千澳門元**	千澳門元
		MOP'000	MOP'000	**MOP'000**	MOP'000
資產	Assets				
現金及存放銀行同業及中央銀行款項	Cash and balances with banks and central banks	**175,848**	167,697	**166,098**	150,284
買賣用途資產	Trading assets	**8,334**	6,921	**3,178**	14,384
定期存放銀行同業、中央銀行及其他金融機構款項	Placements with banks, central banks and other financial institutions	**5,386,739**	2,774,056	**3,051,005**	1,660,856
以公平價值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益之金融資產	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	**–**	170,508	**61,171**	171,368
客戶貸款、其他帳項及主要管理人員應收款項	Advances to customers and other accounts and amounts due from key management personnel	**37,810**	26,742	**30,459**	13,968
		5,608,731	3,145,924	**3,311,911**	2,010,860
負債	Liabilities				
銀行同業及其他金融機構之存款及結餘	Deposits and balances of banks and other financial institutions	**2,450,356**	2,920,988	**2,168,642**	2,005,694
買賣用途負債	Trading liabilities	**5,200**	5,252	**3,043**	12,344
已發行存款證	Certificates of deposit issued	**–**	–	**–**	313,543
客戶活期、定期、儲蓄、其他存款及主要管理人員應付款項	Current, fixed, savings and other deposits of customers and amounts due to key management personnel	**5,093**	2,933	**4,275**	3,355
其他賬項及準備	Other accounts and provisions	**9,295**	16,435	**8,613**	8,174
		2,469,944	2,945,608	**2,184,573**	2,343,110

26 重大關連人士交易 *(續)*

(b) 與最終控股公司，直屬控股公司，同系附屬公司及主要管理人員之交易*(續)*

(iii) 衍生金融工具之結餘

26 Material related party transactions *(Continued)*

(b) Transactions with ultimate holding company, immediate holding company, fellow subsidiaries and key management personnel *(Continued)*

(iii) Derivative financial instruments outstanding

		結算日結餘 Ending balance		平均結餘 Average balance	
		2024	2023	**2024**	2023
		千澳門元	千澳門元	**千澳門元**	千澳門元
		MOP'000	MOP'000	**MOP'000**	MOP'000
名義金額	Notional amounts				
遠期匯率合約	Forward exchange rate contracts	**1,499,313**	122,585	**584,130**	747,116
利率掉期合約	Interest rate swap contracts	**2,244,356**	4,244,395	**3,269,832**	4,527,033
股票掛鈎合約	Equity contracts	**654**	–	**323**	3,158

(c) 董事貸款

(c) Loans to directors

		2024	2023
		千澳門元	千澳門元
		MOP'000	MOP'000
相關貸款之未償還總額	Aggregate amount of relevant loans outstanding	**8,965**	7,114

(d) 年內，概無就任何上述貸予關連人士之款項作出任何減值損失準備(2023年：無)。

(d) During the year, no allowance for impairment losses has been made in respect of the above advances to related parties (2023: Nil).

27 財務風險管理

本行已制定政策、程序及限額，以管理本行所承受的不同種類風險。本行具備多項風險管理流程及管理資訊系統，以識別、計量、監察及控制信貸風險、流動資金風險、市場風險及營運風險。該等風險管理政策、程序及限額乃經董事會或經指定之委員會核准，並由與風險管理有關之委員會，如信貸風險管理委員會及資產負債管理委員會，作定期檢討。內部核數員會進行定期稽核及獨立檢查，以確保該等政策及程序能得以遵從。

本附註列報本行對上述各項風險、風險衡量及管理的目標、政策和程序，以及資本管理等資料。

(a) 信貸風險管理

信貸風險源於交易對手未能履行其承擔，可來自本行的貸款、貿易融資、財資、衍生工具及其他業務。董事會已授權由本行之行政總裁任主席的信貸風險管理委員會以執行本行信貸風險管理。

信貸風險管理是獨立於其他業務，監管信貸政策的應用及實行及確保信貸評估及批核的質素。本行的信貸政策制定了授予信貸的準則、信貸批核與監察的程序、貸款分類系統及減值的政策，並根據澳門金管局發出的指引及澳門特別行政區發出的會計準則來制定對大額信貸及減值的政策。

信貸風險管理指引已載於本行的信貸政策，並經由信貸風險管理委員會定期檢閱及批核。信貸政策內包括為信貸權限授權、授信標準、信貸監管處理、貸款分類系統、信貸追收及減值政策。

27 Financial risk management

The Bank has established policies, procedures and limits to manage various types of risks that the Bank is exposed to. Risk management processes and management information systems are in place to identify, measure, monitor and control credit risk, liquidity risk, market risk and operational risk. The risk management policies, procedures and limits are approved by the Board of Directors or its designated committee, and are monitored and reviewed regularly by the relevant risk management committees, such as the Credit Risk Management Committee and the Asset and Liability Management Committee ("ALCO"). Internal auditors perform regular audits and independent checking to ensure compliance with the policies and procedures.

This note presents information about the Bank's exposure to each of the above risks, the Bank's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risks, and the Bank's management of capital.

(a) Credit risk management

Credit risk arises from the possibility that the counterparty in a transaction may default. It arises from the lending, trade finance, treasury, derivatives and other activities undertaken by the Bank. The Board of Directors has delegated the Bank's credit risk management to the Credit Risk Management Committee, which is chaired by the Bank's Chief Executive.

The credit risk management function is independent of the business units. It oversees the implementation of credit policies and ensures the quality of credit evaluation and approval. Credit approval is conducted in accordance with the Bank's credit policy, which defines the credit extension criteria, the credit approval and monitoring processes, the loan classification system and impairment policy. The credit policy also takes into account the guidelines issued by the AMCM and accounting standards issued by Government of Macau Special Administrative Region with respect to large exposures and impairment requirements.

Guidelines to manage credit risk have been laid down in the Bank's credit policies, which are regularly reviewed and approved by the Credit Risk Management Committee. The credit policies cover the delegated lending authorities, credit extension criteria, credit monitoring process, loan classification system, credit recovery and impairment policy.

27 財務風險管理 *(續)*

(a) 信貸風險管理 *(續)*

(i) 企業信貸風險

企業信貸一般是向具有穩健財務背景客戶提供。管理信貸風險的主要手法為信貸核准過程。本行有多項政策及程序，以評估特定交易對手或交易的潛在信貸風險，以及決定批核有關交易與否。就企業客戶而言，本行已制定一套適用於所有交易對手的定期而詳盡之信貸覆核系統。本行亦已就個別行業及不同的借款人及借款人團體設立風險限額，不論風險是貸款風險或非資金風險。本行亦已釐定檢討程度，確保按照貸款的規模及風險評級，為貸款進行適當的檢討及核准。

本行持續進行多個層次的信貸覆核及監控。有關的信貸政策乃旨在盡早發現需要特別注意的交易對手、行業或產品的風險。信貸風險管理委員會定期監管交易組合的整體風險、個別問題貸款及潛在問題貸款。

(ii) 零售信貸風險

本行的零售信貸政策及核准程序是因應零售銀行產品的特徵而制定：大量小額及相對地類似的交易。零售信貸風險的監管主要是基於就不同產品及客戶類別進行統計分析及組合覆核。本行按個別組合的表現及市場常規，不斷覆核及修訂產品條款及客戶組合。

(iii) 與信貸有關之承諾

與信貸有關的承諾及或然事項的風險，本質上與提供貸款予客戶時的信貸風險相同。因此，有關交易必須符合客戶申請貸款時所要達到的信貸申請、組合保存及抵押要求。

27 Financial risk management *(Continued)*

(a) Credit risk management *(Continued)*

(i) Corporate credit risk

The corporate lending is generally made to customers with strong financial background. The principal means of managing credit risk is the credit approval process. The Bank has policies and procedures to evaluate the potential credit risk of a particular counterparty or transaction and to approve the transaction. For corporate clients, the Bank has a detailed credit review system that is applied to each counterparty on a regular basis. The Bank also has limits for exposure to each individual industry and for borrowers and groups of borrowers, regardless of whether the exposure is in the form of loans or non-funded exposures. The Bank also has a review process to ensure the proper level of review and approval depending on the size of the facility and risk grading of the credit.

The Bank undertakes ongoing credit review and monitoring at various level. The credit policies promote early detection of counterparty, industry or product exposures that require special attention. The Credit Risk Management Committee oversees the overall portfolio risk as well as individual problem loans and potential problem loans on a regular basis.

(ii) Retail credit risk

The Bank's retail credit policy and approval process are designed for the fact that there are high volumes of relatively homogeneous, small value transactions in each retail loan category. Because of the nature of retail banking, the credit policies are based primarily on statistical analyses of risks with respect to different products and types of customers. The Bank based its own and industry experience to determine and periodically revise product terms and desired customer profiles.

(iii) Credit-related commitments

The risks involved in credit-related commitments and contingencies are essentially the same as the credit risk involved in extending loan facilities to customers. These transactions are, therefore, subject to the same credit application, portfolio maintenance and collateral requirements as for customers applying for loans.

27 財務風險管理 *(續)*

(a) 信貸風險管理 *(續)*

(iv) 信貸風險的集中

信貸風險的集中源於一組交易對手受到地區、經濟或行業因素的影響，而該等團體的整體信貸風險對本行的總體風險至關重要。除存放於直屬控股公司及同系附屬公司之款項外，本行並無對任何個人、團體客戶或交易對手存在重大風險。

(1) 最高風險

在不計所持有的抵押品或其他信用提升的情況下，於報告日的最高信貸風險，是指財務狀況表內各項金融資產經扣除減值準備後的賬面值。該項最高風險概述如下：

27 Financial risk management *(Continued)*

(a) Credit risk management *(Continued)*

(iv) Concentrations of credit risk

Concentration of credit risk exists when changes in geographic, economic or industry factors similarly affect groups of counterparties whose aggregate credit exposure is material in relation to the Bank's total exposures. The Bank does not have significant exposure to any individual or group of customers or counterparties except for the amounts due from immediate holding company and fellow subsidiaries.

(1) Maximum exposure

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date without taking into consideration of any collaterals held or other credit enhancements is represented by the carrying amount of each financial assets in the statement of financial position after deducting any impairment allowance. A summary of the maximum exposure is as follows:

		2024 **千澳門元** **MOP'000**	2023 千澳門元 MOP'000
存放銀行同業及中央銀行款項	Balances with banks and central banks	**662,742**	737,312
買賣用途資產	Trading assets	**8,343**	6,921
客戶貸款及其他賬項	Advances to customers and other accounts	**17,488,110**	19,702,595
應收最終控股公司、直屬控股公司及同系附屬公司款項	Amounts due from ultimate holding company, immediate holding company and fellow subsidiaries	**5,600,373**	2,967,879
以公平價值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益之金融資產	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	**10,552,122**	8,868,245
財務擔保及其他與信用有關之或然負債	Financial guarantees and other credit related contingent liabilities	**75,853**	93,303
貸款承諾及其他與信用有關之承諾	Loan commitments and other credit related commitments	**2,879,043**	2,468,035
		37,266,586	34,844,290

27 財務風險管理 *(續)*

(a) 信貸風險管理 *(續)*

(iv) 信貸風險的集中 *(續)*

(2) 按地理分類之客戶貸款和墊款分析

27 Financial risk management *(Continued)*

(a) Credit risk management *(Continued)*

(iv) Concentrations of credit risk *(Continued)*

(2) Geographical analysis of loans and advances to customers

		2024			
		貸款和墊款總額	已過期貸款和墊款（三個月以上）	減值貸款（個別釐定）	預期信用損失（第3階段）
		Gross loans and advances	**Overdue loans and advances (over 3 months)**	**Impaired loans (individually determined)**	**Expected credit losses (Stage 3)**
		千澳門元 MOP'000	**千澳門元 MOP'000**	**千澳門元 MOP'000**	**千澳門元 MOP'000**
澳門	Macau	**16,418,136**	**43,349**	**88,194**	**3,502**
香港	Hong Kong	**487,258**	**–**	**444**	**–**
中國內地	China	**630,970**	**–**	**2,636**	**–**
其他	Other	**23,249**	**–**	**–**	**–**
		17,559,613	**43,349**	**91,274**	**3,502**

		2023			
		貸款和墊款總額	已過期貸款和墊款（三個月以上）	減值貸款（個別釐定）	預期信用損失（第3階段）
		Gross loans and advances	Overdue loans and advances (over 3 months)	Impaired loans (individually determined)	Expected credit losses (Stage 3)
		千澳門元 MOP'000	千澳門元 MOP'000	千澳門元 MOP'000	千澳門元 MOP'000
澳門	Macau	17,998,184	29,706	115,909	3,574
香港	Hong Kong	827,969	–	–	–
中國內地	China	684,131	–	1,157	–
其他	Other	45,578	–	–	–
		19,555,862	29,706	117,066	3,574

27 財務風險管理 *(續)*

(a) 信貸風險管理 *(續)*

(iv) 信貸風險的集中 *(續)*

(2) 按地理分類之客戶貸款和墊款分析 (續)

以上地理分類之分析乃按借款人之所在地並已顧及轉移風險因素。一般而言，在有關貸款之債權獲得並非借款人所在地之一方擔保視作轉移風險。

客戶貸款按行業類別區分的信貸集中風險分析於附註14(b)內披露。

(3) 按地理分類之債務證券分析

27 Financial risk management *(Continued)*

(a) Credit risk management *(Continued)*

(iv) Concentrations of credit risk *(Continued)*

(2) Geographical analysis of loans and advances to customers (Continued)

The above geographical analysis is classified by the location of the borrowers after taking into account the transfer of risk. In general, risk transfer applies when a loan is guaranteed by a party situated in an area different from the counterparty.

Analysis of credit risk concentration by the industrial sector of advances to customers is disclosed in Note 14(b).

(3) Geographical analysis of debt securities

		2024		2023	
		賬面值	**預期信用損失（第3階段）**	賬面值	預期信用損失（第3階段）
		Carrying amount	**Expected credit losses (Stage 3)**	Carrying amount	Expected credit losses (Stage 3)
		千澳門元	**千澳門元**	千澳門元	千澳門元
		MOP'000	**MOP'000**	MOP'000	MOP'000
香港	Hong Kong	**558,862**	**–**	189,998	–
澳門	Macau	**4,706,254**	**–**	3,582,494	–
中國內地	China	**3,403,096**	**–**	3,048,803	–
其他亞太地區	Rest of Asia-Pacific	**89,942**	**–**	68,390	–
歐洲	Europe	**–**	**–**	219,580	–
其他	Other	**900,678**	**–**	727,223	–
		9,658,832	**–**	7,836,488	–

27 財務風險管理（續）

(a) 信貸風險管理（續）

(iv) 信貸風險的集中（續）

(4) 按行業分類之債務證券分析

27 Financial risk management *(Continued)*

(a) Credit risk management *(Continued)*

(iv) Concentrations of credit risk *(Continued)*

(4) Industry distribution of debt securities

		2024		2023	
		賬面值 Carrying amount 千澳門元 MOP'000	**預期信用損失（第3階段） Expected credit losses (Stage 3) 千澳門元 MOP'000**	賬面值 Carrying amount 千澳門元 MOP'000	預期信用損失（第3階段） Expected credit losses (Stage 3) 千澳門元 MOP'000
由澳門特區政府及／或澳門金管局發行之證券	Securities issued by Macao SAR Government and/or AMCM	**4,706,254**	**–**	3,582,494	–
其他證券	Other securities				
－信用機構	– Credit institutions	**4,629,952**	**–**	2,512,051	–
－其他公司	– Other companies	**322,626**	**–**	1,741,943	–
		9,658,832	**–**	7,836,488	–

(5) 抵押品及其他信用提升

本行就客戶貸款而持有物業按揭、其他資產註冊抵押、現金存款及擔保等形式的抵押品。

就過期但非減值的金融資產而持有的抵押品及其他信用提升的公平價值估計如下：

(5) Collaterals and other credit enhancements

The Bank holds collaterals against advances to customers in the form of mortgages over property, other registered securities over assets, cash deposits and guarantees.

An estimate of the fair value of collaterals and other credit enhancements held against past due but not impaired financial assets is as follows:

		2024 千澳門元 MOP'000	2023 千澳門元 MOP'000
就過期但非減值之金融資產而持有之抵押品及其他信用提升之公平價值	Fair value of collaterals and other credit enhancements held against financial assets that are past due but not impaired	**818,473**	1,139,661

27 財務風險管理 *(續)*

(a) 信貸風險管理 *(續)*

(iv) 信貸風險的集中 *(續)*

(5) 抵押品及其他信用提升 (續)

對於貸款及墊款以外的金融資產，作為擔保的抵押品取決於金融工具性質。除資產支持證券和類似工具由金融工具組合作擔保外，債務證券、國債及其他合法票據通常無擔保。

本行與獲取抵押品有關的政策於報告期間未發生重大改變，並且，本行自上一期間以來持有的抵押品之總體質量也未發生重大改變。

(6) 除客戶及銀行同業貸款以外金融資產之信貸質素

財資交易信貸風險管理方式跟本行企業信貸風險管理方式一樣，另外對交易對手實施風險評級，並對個別交易對手設定限額。

於報告日，按照信用評級機構標準普爾評級服務或其等同機構的評定而分析之債務證券信貸質素如下：

27 Financial risk management *(Continued)*

(a) Credit risk management *(Continued)*

(iv) Concentrations of credit risk *(Continued)*

(5) Collaterals and other credit enhancements (Continued)

Collateral held as security for financial assets other than loans and advances depends on the nature of the instrument. Debt securities, treasury and other eligible bills are generally unsecured.

The Bank's policies regarding obtaining collateral have not significantly changed during the reporting period and there has been no significant change in the overall quality of the collateral held by the Bank since the prior period.

(6) Credit quality of financial assets other than advances to customers and banks

Credit risk of treasury transactions is managed in the same way as the Bank manages its corporate lending risk, and risk gradings are applied to the counterparties with individual counterparty limits set.

At the reporting date, the credit quality of investment in debt securities analysed by designation of external credit assessment institution, Standard & Poor's Ratings Services or their equivalents, is as follows:

		2024 **千澳門元** **MOP'000**	2023 千澳門元 MOP'000
AA-至AA+	AA-to AA+	**6,032,699**	4,129,762
A-至A+	A-to A+	**3,351,454**	3,691,935
低於A-	Lower than A-	**120,192**	14,791
無評級	Unrated	**154,487**	–
		9,658,832	7,836,488

27 財務風險管理 *(續)*

(b) 流動資金風險管理

流動資金風險是指未能集資以應付資產增長或應付到期債項的風險。本行已訂立流動資金風險管理政策，確保任何時間都能維持適當的流動資金。

流動資金由環球金融市場部按資產負債管理委員會的方針管理。資產負債管理委員會由高級管理層、財資、風險管理、財務管理及其他可影響流動資金風險的業務範疇的人士組成，負責監管流動資金風險管理事宜，特別是實施適合的流動資金政策及程序，識別、計量及監管流動資金風險，以及監控其流動資金風險管理過程。董事會核准流動資金風險策略及政策，維持對整體流動資金風險組合的持續注視，並確保流動資金風險已在既有風險管理架構內獲高級管理層妥為管理及控制。

為因應一般正常業務中的資金需要，除持有具流動性的資產外，亦繼續使用銀行同業拆借市場。另外，本行亦維持充足的備用信貸，以應付任何未能預料的大量資金需求。本行亦定期為流動資金狀況進行壓力測試，以確保時刻保持充足流動資金。以下之本行重大資產及負債期限分析乃按於報告日尚餘至合約到期日期間列示。

27 Financial risk management *(Continued)*

(b) Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk is the risk of the Bank's inability to fund an increase in assets or meet its obligations as they fall due. The Bank has established liquidity management policies for ensuring adequate liquidity is maintained at all times.

Liquidity is managed day-to-day by the Global Markets ("GMM") under the direction of ALCO. ALCO, which comprises personnel from senior management, treasury function, risk management, financial management and other business areas that could affect liquidity risk, is responsible for overseeing the liquidity risk management, in particular implementation of appropriate liquidity policies and procedures, identifying, measuring and monitoring liquidity risk, and control over the liquidity risk management process. The Board of Directors approves the liquidity risk strategy and policies, maintains continued awareness of the overall liquidity risk profile, and ensures liquidity risk is adequately managed and controlled by senior management within the established risk management framework.

To cater for funding requirements during ordinary course of business, sufficient liquid assets are held, and access to the interbank market is maintained. In addition, adequate standby facilities are maintained in order to meet any unexpected and material cash outflow. The Bank also performs regular stress tests on its liquidity position to ensure adequate liquidity is maintained at all times. The following tables set out the details of the analysis of the Bank's material assets and liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining periods at reporting date to the contractual maturity date.

27 財務風險管理 *(續)*

(b) 流動資金風險管理 *(續)*

(i) 資產及負債根據報告日至合約到期日止之間尚餘期限劃分的期限分析表

27 Financial risk management *(Continued)*

(b) Liquidity risk management *(continued)*

(i) Maturity profile of the assets and liabilities based on the remaining period at the reporting date to the contractual maturity date

		2024							
		即時還款	1個月內	1個月以上但3個月內	3個月以上但1年內	1年以上但5年內	5年以上	無註明	總額
		Repayable on demand	Within 1 month	Over 1 month but within 3 months	Over 3 months but within 1 year	Over 1 year but within 5 years	Over 5 years	Undated	Total
		千澳門元 MOP'000	千澳門元 MOP'000	千澳門元 MOP'000	千澳門元 MOP'000	千澳門元 MOP'000	千澳門元 MOP'000	千澳門元 MOP'000	千澳門元 MOP'000
資產	**Assets**								
現金及存放銀行同業及中央銀行款項	Cash and balances with banks and central banks	473,159	70,557	–	–	–	–	445,257	988,973
買賣用途資產	Trading assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	8,343	8,343
客戶貸款	Advances to customers	281,596	844,546	380,237	1,839,128	7,032,102	6,917,732	62,121	17,357,462
存放最終控股公司、直屬控股公司及同系附屬公司款項	Amounts due from ultimate holding company, immediate holding company and fellow subsidiaries	175,849	1,937,199	2,156,830	1,330,495	–	–	–	5,600,373
持有之存款證	Certificates of deposit held	–	–	158,457	514,529	–	–	–	672,986
由澳門特區政府及/或澳門金管局發行之證券	Securities issued by Macao SAR Government and /or AMCM	–	725,237	1,239,234	2,741,783	–	–	–	4,706,254
以公平價值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益之金融資產	Other financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	–	–	–	687,621	3,591,971	–	893,290	5,172,882
其他資產及其他賬項	Other assets and other accounts	–	69,569	23,443	13,383	9,667	398	456,128	572,588
總資產	Total assets	930,604	3,647,108	3,958,201	7,126,939	10,633,740	6,918,130	1,865,139	35,079,861
負債	**Liabilities**								
銀行存款	Deposits and balances of banks	20,061	–	–	–	–	–	–	20,061
公共機構存款	Deposit from public sector entities	1,288	300,000	–	27,736	–	–	–	329,024
非銀行客戶存款	Deposit from non-bank customers	13,255,607	2,732,284	6,933,661	3,699,667	38	–	–	26,621,257
買賣用途負債	Trading liabilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,610	5,610
應付最終控股公司、直屬控股公司及同系附屬公司款項	Amounts due to ultimate holding company, immediate holding company and fellow subsidiaries	11,870	1,587,623	934,242	–	57,359	–	–	2,591,094
其他賬項及準備	Other liabilities	157	198,960	92,126	57,566	–	–	146,064	494,873
總負債	Total liabilities	13,288,983	4,818,867	7,960,029	3,784,969	57,397	–	151,674	30,061,919
淨(負債)/資產差距	Net (liability)/asset gap	(12,358,379)	(1,171,759)	(4,001,828)	3,341,970	10,576,343	6,918,130	1,713,465	5,017,942

27 財務風險管理 *(續)*

(b) 流動資金風險管理 *(續)*

(i) 資產及負債根據報告日至合約到期日止之間尚餘期限劃分的期限分析表 *(續)*

27 Financial risk management *(Continued)*

(b) Liquidity risk management *(continued)*

(i) Maturity profile of the assets and liabilities based on the remaining period at the reporting date to the contractual maturity date *(continued)*

		2023							
		即時還款	1個月內	1個月以上但3個月內	3個月以上但1年內	1年以上但5年內	5年以上	無註明	總額
		Repayable on demand	Within 1 month	Over 1 month but within 3 months	Over 3 months but within 1 year	Over 1 year but within 5 years	Over 5 years	Undated	Total
		千澳門元 MOP'000	千澳門元 MOP'000	千澳門元 MOP'000	千澳門元 MOP'000	千澳門元 MOP'000	千澳門元 MOP'000	千澳門元 MOP'000	千澳門元 MOP'000
資產	**Assets**								
現金及存放銀行同業及中央銀行款項	Cash and balances with banks and central banks	631,583	232,153	–	–	–	–	401,317	1,265,053
買賣用途資產	Trading assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,921	6,921
客戶貸款	Advances to customers	52,972	1,136,701	498,514	2,464,498	7,482,367	7,887,429	–	19,522,481
存放最終控股公司、直屬控股公司及同系附屬公司款項	Amounts due from ultimate holding company, immediate holding company and fellow subsidiaries	167,698	1,324,592	1,046,170	429,419	–	–	–	2,967,879
以公平價值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益之金融資產	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	–	609,974	898,724	4,448,242	1,879,548	–	1,031,757	8,868,245
其他資產及其他賬項	Other assets and other accounts	22,911	35,004	49,585	39,871	10,551	373	594,933	753,228
總資產	Total assets	875,164	3,338,424	2,492,993	7,382,030	9,372,466	7,887,802	2,034,928	33,383,807
負債	**Liabilities**								
公共機構存款	Deposit from public sector entities	645	838,332	–	833,270	–	–	–	1,672,247
非銀行客戶存款	Deposit from non-bank customers	11,404,800	2,587,130	4,881,665	3,957,782	3,498	–	–	22,834,875
買賣用途負債	Trading liabilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,091	6,091
應付最終控股公司、直屬控股公司及同系附屬公司款項	Amounts due to ultimate holding company, immediate holding company and fellow subsidiaries	3,886	2,098,526	778,365	–	56,864	–	–	2,937,641
其他賬項及準備	Other accounts and provisions	–	273,780	127,103	107,193	–	–	173,526	681,602
總負債	Total liabilities	11,409,331	5,797,768	5,787,133	4,898,245	60,362	–	179,617	28,132,456
淨(負債)/資產差距	Net (liability)/asset gap	(10,534,167)	(2,459,344)	(3,294,140)	2,483,785	9,312,104	7,887,802	1,855,311	5,251,351

27 財務風險管理 *(續)*

(b) 流動資金風險管理 *(續)*

(ii) 金融負債之合約未折現現金流

以下列表將本行的金融負債根據其合約到期日劃分為相關的到期分組，包括所有非衍生金融負債，以及對於理解現金流量時間至關重要的按淨額結算和按總額結算之衍生金融工具。所披露的金額基於合約的未折現現金流。非衍生金融負債的應付利息根據合約利息支付日期報告。而永續次級票據之應付利息將根據本行的選擇贖回日期報告其合約應付利息。

27 Financial risk management *(Continued)*

(b) Liquidity risk management *(continued)*

(ii) Contractual undiscounted cash flows of the financial liabilities

The tables below analyse the Bank's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities for: all non-derivative financial liabilities, and net and gross settled derivative financial instruments for which the contractual maturities are essential for an understanding of the timing of the cash flows. The amounts disclosed are based on the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Interest payable in respect of non-derivative financial liabilities is reported based on contractual interest payment date. Interest payable in respect of perpetual subordinated notes is reported based on the contractual interest payable up to the Bank's optional redemption date.

		2024							
		即時還款	1個月內	1個月以上但3個月內	3個月以上但1年內	1年以上但5年內	5年以上	無註明	使用之現金流總額
		Repayable on demand	Within 1 month	Over 1 month but within 3 months	Over 3 months but within 1 year	Over 1 year but within 5 years	Over 5 years	Undated	Gross cash outflow
		千澳門元 MOP'000	千澳門元 MOP'000	千澳門元 MOP'000	千澳門元 MOP'000	千澳門元 MOP'000	千澳門元 MOP'000	千澳門元 MOP'000	千澳門元 MOP'000
非衍生金融負債	**Non-derivative financial liabilities**								
銀行存款	Deposits and balances of banks	**20,061**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**20,061**
公共機構存款	Deposit from public sector entities	**1,288**	**307,447**	**–**	**28,146**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**336,881**
非銀行客戶存款	Deposit from non-bank customers	**13,255,607**	**2,757,181**	**7,008,844**	**3,782,939**	**39**	**–**	**–**	**26,804,610**
應付最終控股公司、直屬控股公司及同系附屬公司款項	Amounts due to ultimate holding company, immediate holding company and fellow subsidiaries	**11,870**	**1,588,809**	**940,097**	**–**	**59,157**	**–**	**–**	**2,599,933**
其他負債	Other liabilities	**157**	**169,947**	**48,460**	**28,026**	**–**	**–**	**146,064**	**392,654**
		13,288,983	**4,823,384**	**7,997,401**	**3,839,111**	**59,196**	**–**	**146,064**	**30,154,139**
未確認貸款承諾	Unrecognised loan commitments	**1,103,304**	**141,040**	**142,448**	**502,875**	**988,776**	**600**	**–**	**2,879,043**
財務擔保及其他與信用有關之或然負債	Financial guarantees and other credit related contingent liabilities	**706**	**14,187**	**26,878**	**31,128**	**2,954**	**–**	**–**	**75,853**
		1,104,010	**155,227**	**169,326**	**534,003**	**991,730**	**600**	**–**	**2,954,896**
衍生工具現金流量	**Derivative cash flows**								
按總額結算之衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments settled on a gross basis								
–總流出	– total outflow	**–**	**4,098**	**88,714**	**458,517**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**551,329**
–總流入	– total inflow	**–**	**(4,183)**	**(88,278)**	**(452,321)**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(544,782)**
		–	**(85)**	**436**	**6,196**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**6,547**

27 財務風險管理 *(續)*

(b) 流動資金風險管理 *(續)*

(ii) 金融負債之合約未折現現金流 *(續)*

27 Financial risk management *(Continued)*

(b) Liquidity risk management *(continued)*

(ii) Contractual undiscounted cash flows of the financial liabilities *(continued)*

		2023							
		即時還款	1個月內	1個月以上但3個月內	3個月以上但1年內	1年以上但5年內	5年以上	無註明	使用之現金流總額
		Repayable on demand	Within 1 month	Over 1 month but within 3 months	Over 3 months but within 1 year	Over 1 year but within 5 years	Over 5 years	Undated	Gross cash outflow
		千澳門元 MOP'000	千澳門元 MOP'000	千澳門元 MOP'000	千澳門元 MOP'000	千澳門元 MOP'000	千澳門元 MOP'000	千澳門元 MOP'000	千澳門元 MOP'000
非衍生金融負債	**Non-derivative financial liabilities**								
公共機構存款	Deposit from public sector entities	645	859,845	–	871,204	–	–	–	1,731,694
非銀行客戶存款	Deposit from non-bank customers	11,404,800	2,615,135	4,975,153	4,073,679	3,553	–	–	23,072,320
應付最終控股公司、直屬控股公司及同系附屬公司款項	Amounts due to ultimate holding company, immediate holding company and fellow subsidiaries	3,886	2,101,232	782,614	–	59,416	–	–	2,947,148
其他負債	Other liabilities	–	227,720	59,465	48,014	–	–	173,526	508,725
		11,409,331	5,803,932	5,817,232	4,992,897	62,969	–	173,526	28,259,887
未確認貸款承諾	Unrecognised loan commitments	966,413	149,262	220,241	839,457	284,771	7,891	–	2,468,035
財務擔保及其他與信用有關之或然負債	Financial guarantees and other credit related contingent liabilities	536	8,792	16,837	61,526	5,612	–	–	93,303
		966,949	158,054	237,078	900,983	290,383	7,891	–	2,561,338
衍生工具現金流量	**Derivative cash flows**								
按淨額結算之衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments settled on net basis	–	352	4,020	2,230	–	–	–	6,602
按總額結算之衍生金融工具	Derivative financial instruments settled on a gross basis								
–總流出	– total outflow	–	846	121,895	303	–	–	–	123,044
–總流入	– total inflow	–	(921)	(121,309)	(355)	–	–	–	(122,585)
		–	(75)	586	(52)	–	–	–	459

27 財務風險管理 *(續)*

(c) 市場風險管理

市場風險是指因財務狀況表內外之利率、匯率持倉市價及股票與商品價格之變動，而引致本行損益或儲備之變動所產生的風險。

本行就所持倉盤或金融工具包括匯率合約、利率合約、定息票據及股票與衍生工具，承受市場風險。

董事會審閱及核准市場風險管理及交易授權之政策。資產負債管理委員會獲賦予控制及監管市場風險之職責，包括定期檢討風險及風險管理框架，例如既定限額及虧損限額。該等限額由資產負債管理委員會制定並參考市況定期檢討，本行之政策為不得超過限額。

(i) 利率風險管理

本行的利率風險源自財資及商業信貸活動。利率風險主要因帶息資產、負債及承擔在再定息的時差所致，亦與無息負債持倉有關，其中包括股東資金及往來賬戶及若干定息貸款及負債。本行之利率風險由環球金融市場部管理，並維持在經董事會批核的限額，本行亦使用利率掉期及其他衍生工具管理利率風險。

本行使用價位基點計算方法監控及限制其承受的利率風險。價位基點是用來計算因一基點利率的變動所導致金融工具或工具組合現值變動的技術。此方法亦可用來快速評估一基點的利率變動所導致損益的影響。

27 Financial risk management *(Continued)*

(c) Market risk management

Market risk is the risk arising from the movements in market prices of on-and off-balance sheet positions in interest rates, foreign exchange rates as well as equity and commodity prices and the resulting change in the profit or loss or reserve of the Bank.

The Bank is exposed to market risk on position taken or financial instruments held or taken such as foreign exchange contracts, interest rate contracts, fixed income and equity securities and derivatives instruments.

The Board of Directors reviews and approves the policies for the management of market risks and trading authorities. ALCO has been delegated the responsibility of controlling and monitoring market risk including regular review of the risk exposures and the risk management framework such as the established limits and stop-losses. The limits are set by ALCO and reviewed on a periodic basis with reference to market conditions. It is the Bank's policy that no limit should be exceeded.

(i) Interest rate risk management

The Bank's interest rate positions arise from treasury and commercial banking activities. Interest rate risk primarily results from the timing differences in the repricing of interest-bearing assets, liabilities and commitments. It also relates to positions from non-interest-bearing liabilities including shareholders' funds and current accounts, as well as from certain fixed rate loans and liabilities. Interest rate risk is managed by the GMM within limits approved by the Board. The Bank also uses interest rate swaps and other derivatives to manage interest rate risk.

The Bank uses the Price Value of a Basis Point ("PVBP") measurement to monitor and limit its interest rate risk exposure. PVBP is a technique involving the calculation of the change in present value of a financial instrument or a portfolio of instruments due to a change of one basis point in interest rates. It also provides a quick tool to evaluate the impact on profit and loss due to a basis point movement in interest rates.

27 財務風險管理（續）

(c) 市場風險管理（續）

(i) 利率風險管理（續）

本行採用情景分析法及壓力測試，以評估本行在不利的情況下銀行帳戶的利率風險。情景分析法及壓力測試亦用於評估對有選擇權的活期及儲蓄存款、按揭貸款提前還款及有隱含期權的債券提前還款對淨利息收益的影響。

結構性利率風險主要源自無息負債，包括股東資金及往來賬戶及若干定息貸款及負債。結構性利率風險由資產負債管理委員會監管。

以下為利率敏感度用於向資產負債管理委員會匯報作風險管理用途，並只限於活期及儲蓄存款均保持在目前的水平及按揭貸款直至其原到期日還款之簡單情景。本行除稅前溢利因利率轉變而出現的實際變動可能與敏感度分析的結果有所差異。計算已計及對帶息金融工具及利率掉期合約的影響。

27 Financial risk management *(Continued)*

(c) Market risk management *(continued)*

(i) Interest rate risk management *(continued)*

The Bank uses scenario analysis and stress test to assess the banking book interest rate risk the Bank would face under adverse circumstances. Scenario analysis and stress test are also devised to assess the impact on net interest income arising from the optionality of demand and saving deposits, the prepayment of mortgage loans and the prepayment of debt securities with embedded options.

Structural interest rate risk arises primarily from the deployment of non-interest-bearing liabilities, including shareholders' funds and current accounts, as well as from certain fixed rate loans and liabilities. Structural interest rate risk is monitored by ALCO.

Interest rate sensitivity sets out below is for risk management reported to ALCO only in simplified scenario, where demand and saving deposits remain in the level as they currently are and mortgage loans are serviced until their original maturity. Actual changes in the Bank's profit before tax resulting from the change in interest rates may differ from the result of the sensitivity analysis. The effects on interest-bearing financial instruments and interest rate swaps have been included in this calculation.

		2024 **千澳門元** **MOP'000**	2023 千澳門元 MOP'000
上升10基點	Increase in 10 basis points	**3,022**	2,885
下降10基點	Decrease in 10 basis points	(**3,022**)	(2,885)

27 財務風險管理 *(續)*

(c) 市場風險管理 *(續)*

(i) 利率風險管理 *(續)*

下表顯示於報告日帶息資產及負債之預期下次利率重訂日。

27 Financial risk management *(Continued)*

(c) Market risk management *(continued)*

(i) Interest rate risk management *(continued)*

The following tables indicate the expected next repricing date for the assets and liabilities at the reporting date.

		2024					
		3個月內	3個月以上但1年內	1年以上但5年內	5年以上	免息	合計
		Within 3 months	Over 3 months but within 1 year	Over 1 year but within 5 years	Over 5 years	Non-interest bearing	Total
		千澳門元	千澳門元	千澳門元	千澳門元	千澳門元	千澳門元
		MOP'000	MOP'000	MOP'000	MOP'000	MOP'000	MOP'000
資產	**Assets**						
現金及存放銀行同業及中央銀行	Cash and balances with banks and central banks	498,381	–	–	–	490,592	988,973
買賣用途資產	Trading assets	–	–	–	–	8,343	8,343
客戶貸款及其他賬項	Advances to customers and other accounts	16,440,138	482,489	632,306	4,681	(71,504)	17,488,110
存放最終控股公司、直屬控股公司及同系附屬公司款項	Amounts due from ultimate holding company, immediate holding company and fellow subsidiaries	4,140,326	1,320,658	–	–	139,389	5,600,373
以公平價值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益之金融資產	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	4,088,185	3,820,857	1,749,789	–	893,291	10,552,122
固定資產	Fixed assets	–	–	–	–	441,940	441,940
總資產	Total assets	25,167,030	5,624,004	2,382,095	4,681	1,902,051	35,079,861
負債	**Liabilities**						
銀行存款	Deposits and balances of banks	20,061	–	–	–	–	20,061
客戶活期、定期、儲蓄及其他存款	Current, fixed, savings and other deposits of customers	21,792,244	3,775,008	38	–	1,382,991	26,950,281
買賣用途負債	Trading liabilities	–	–	–	–	5,610	5,610
應付直屬控股公司及同系附屬公司款項	Amounts due to ultimate holding company, immediate holding company and fellow subsidiaries	2,515,617	–	54,606	–	20,871	2,591,094
其他賬項及準備	Other accounts and provisions	–	–	–	–	494,873	494,873
總負債	Total liabilities	24,327,922	3,775,008	54,644	–	1,904,345	30,061,919
利率敏感度差距	Interest rate sensitivity gap	839,108	1,848,996	2,327,451	4,681	(2,294)	5,017,942

27 財務風險管理 *(續)*

(c) 市場風險管理 *(續)*

(i) 利率風險管理 *(續)*

27 Financial risk management *(Continued)*

(c) Market risk management *(continued)*

(i) Interest rate risk management *(continued)*

		2023					
		3個月內 Within 3 months 千澳門元 MOP'000	3個月以上但1年內 Over 3 months but within 1 year 千澳門元 MOP'000	1年以上但5年內 Over 1 year but within 5 years 千澳門元 MOP'000	5年以上 Over 5 years 千澳門元 MOP'000	免息 Non-interest bearing 千澳門元 MOP'000	合計 Total 千澳門元 MOP'000
資產	**Assets**						
現金及存放銀行同業及中央銀行	Cash and balances with banks and central banks	447,001	–	–	–	818,052	1,265,053
買賣用途資產	Trading assets	–	–	–	–	6,921	6,921
客戶貸款及其他賬項	Advances to customers and other accounts	18,351,406	497,539	587,063	2,788	263,799	19,702,595
存放最終控股公司、直屬控股公司及同系附屬公司款項	Amounts due from ultimate holding company, immediate holding company and fellow subsidiaries	2,427,834	421,791	–	–	118,254	2,967,879
以公平價值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益之金融資產	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,638,169	3,976,639	1,221,681	–	1,031,756	8,868,245
其他資產及其他賬項	Fixed assets	–	–	–	–	573,114	573,114
總資產	Total assets	23,864,410	4,895,969	1,808,744	2,788	2,811,896	33,383,807
負債	**Liabilities**						
客戶活期、定期、儲蓄及其他存款	Current, fixed, savings and other deposits of customers	18,281,656	4,791,052	3,498	–	1,430,916	24,507,122
買賣用途負債	Trading liabilities	–	–	–	–	6,091	6,091
應付直屬控股公司及同系附屬公司款項	Amounts due to ultimate holding company, immediate holding company and fellow subsidiaries	2,862,833	–	54,846	–	19,962	2,937,641
其他賬項及準備	Other accounts and provisions	–	–	–	–	681,602	681,602
總負債	Total liabilities	21,144,489	4,791,052	58,344	–	2,138,571	28,132,456
利率敏感度差距	Interest rate sensitivity gap	2,719,921	104,917	1,750,400	2,788	673,325	5,251,351

27 財務風險管理 *(續)*

(c) 市場風險管理 *(續)*

(i) 利率風險管理 *(續)*

下表顯示本年度資產及負債之實際利率：

		2024	2023
定期存放銀行同業、中央銀行及其他金融機構款項	Placement with banks, central banks and other financial institutions	**4.12%**	3.93%
客戶貸款及墊款	Loans and advances to customers	**3.94%**	3.84%
金融資產	Financial assets	**4.81%**	4.41%
銀行同業及其他金融機構存款及結餘	Deposits and balances of banks and other financial institutions	**4.58%**	4.52%
客戶存款	Deposits from customers	**2.17%**	1.92%

(ii) 貨幣風險管理

本行的外匯風險源自外匯買賣及商業銀行業務。所有外幣持倉限額經資產負債管理委員會訂定，由環球金融市場部監管。

由於本行大部份資產及負債是以澳門元、港幣及美元結算，而這三種貨幣掛鈎，因此董事會不認為本行存在重大貨幣風險。以下為於報告日之風險：

		2024年12月31日 31 December 2024				
		澳門幣 MOP	港幣 HKD	美元 USD	其他 Others	合計 Total
總資產	Total assets	**42.2%**	**38.8%**	**10.7%**	**8.3%**	**100.0%**
總負債	Total liabilities	**41.2%**	**43.1%**	**7.4%**	**8.3%**	**100.0%**
		1.0%	**(4.3%)**	**3.3%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**

		2023年12月31日 31 December 2023				
		澳門幣 MOP	港幣 HKD	美元 USD	其他 Others	合計 Total
總資產	Total assets	42.6%	41.1%	10.6%	5.7%	100.0%
總負債	Total liabilities	41.6%	42.4%	10.3%	5.7%	100.0%
		1.0%	(1.3%)	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%

27 Financial risk management *(Continued)*

(c) Market risk management *(continued)*

(i) Interest rate risk management *(continued)*

The following table indicates the effective interest rates for the assets and liabilities of the year:

		2024	2023
定期存放銀行同業、中央銀行及其他金融機構款項	Placement with banks, central banks and other financial institutions	**4.12%**	3.93%
客戶貸款及墊款	Loans and advances to customers	**3.94%**	3.84%
金融資產	Financial assets	**4.81%**	4.41%
銀行同業及其他金融機構存款及結餘	Deposits and balances of banks and other financial institutions	**4.58%**	4.52%
客戶存款	Deposits from customers	**2.17%**	1.92%

(ii) Currency risk management

The Bank's foreign exchange positions arise from foreign exchange dealing and commercial banking operations. All foreign exchange positions are managed by the GMM within limits approved by ALCO.

The directors do not consider the Bank to have significant foreign currency risk as the majority of the Bank's assets and liabilities are denominated in Macau patacas, Hong Kong dollars and United States dollars, which are pegged to each other. The exposure at the reporting date was as follows:

		2024年12月31日 31 December 2024				
		澳門幣 MOP	港幣 HKD	美元 USD	其他 Others	合計 Total
總資產	Total assets	**42.2%**	**38.8%**	**10.7%**	**8.3%**	**100.0%**
總負債	Total liabilities	**41.2%**	**43.1%**	**7.4%**	**8.3%**	**100.0%**
		1.0%	**(4.3%)**	**3.3%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**

		2023年12月31日 31 December 2023				
		澳門幣 MOP	港幣 HKD	美元 USD	其他 Others	合計 Total
總資產	Total assets	42.6%	41.1%	10.6%	5.7%	100.0%
總負債	Total liabilities	41.6%	42.4%	10.3%	5.7%	100.0%
		1.0%	(1.3%)	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%

27 財務風險管理 *(續)*

(d) 營運風險管理

營運風險乃指因內部程序不完善或失效、人為過失、系統故障或外來事故而引致虧損之風險。

本行所建立之風險管理架構在企業及部門層面上控制風險。相關管理原理乃建基於本行高級管理層一貫所持之誠信及風險意識。

此架構包括連同監控措施之管治政策，保證所有營運單位完全遵從。該等措施由高級管理層所領導之營運管理委員會指導、監控及問責。該等委員會定期進行檢討，以確保內部監控妥善運作，並識別出可予改進的地方。

另外，本行的內部審計部門進行定期檢討，量度本行內部監控系統之成效。該部門向監事會匯報，以確保以高水平誠信管理此架構。

27 Financial risk management *(Continued)*

(d) Operational risk management

Operational risk is defined as the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events.

The Bank's risk management framework is established to control risks at both corporate and departmental levels. The underlying management principle is built upon a long-standing culture of high integrity and risk awareness fostered by senior executives of the Bank.

The framework consists of governing policies with control measures to ascertain absolute compliance by all operating units. These measures are directed, controlled and held to account by operational management committees chaired by senior executives. Regular reviews are performed by the committees to ensure proper functioning of internal controls and to identify improvement opportunities.

Furthermore, independent reviews are conducted by the Bank's Internal Audit Department to measure the effectiveness of the Bank's system of internal controls. This department reports to the Supervisory Council to ensure the framework is managed with high standards of probity.

27 財務風險管理 *(續)*

(e) 資本管理

本行的政策是要維持雄厚資本，以支持本行業務發展及能達到法定的資本充足比率之要求。本行資本管理的首要目標，除了符合澳門金管局的要求外，還有保障本行能夠持續經營，從而藉着訂定與風險水平相稱的產品及服務價格以及以合理費用獲得融資的方式，繼續為股東帶來回報，並為其他相關人士帶來利益。

本行積極定期檢討及管理其資本結構，以維持在更大槓桿比率所可能帶來更高股東回報與穩健資本狀況所提供的優勢及保障兩者中間取得平衡，並因應經濟情況轉變而調整資本結構。至於就信貸、市場及營運等風險所持最低資本要求金額，則按《巴塞爾資本協定二》要求及依照澳門金管局的規例而計算。

本行按各業務部門所承受的風險來分配資本。本行亦要符合澳門金管局因應監管所需而制定的資本要求。截至2024年及2023年12月31日止各年度，本行已遵守一切外界所定的資本要求，也遠超澳門金管局的最低規定比率。

27 Financial risk management *(Continued)*

(e) Capital management

The Bank's policy is to maintain a strong capital base to support the development of the Bank's business and to meet the statutory capital adequacy ratio. In addition to meeting the AMCM requirements, the Bank's primary objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, by pricing products and services commensurately with the level of risk and by securing access to finance at a reasonable cost.

The Bank actively and regularly reviews and manages its capital structure to maintain a balance between the higher shareholder returns that might otherwise be possible with greater gearing and the advantages and security afforded by a sound capital position, and makes adjustments to the capital structure in light of changes in economic conditions. The amount of minimum capital requirements held for credit, market and operational risks are calculated in accordance with Basel II requirements under the AMCM regulations.

Capital is allocated to various activities of the Bank depending on the risk taken by each business division. The Bank is subject to the capital requirements of the AMCM for its regulatory supervision purposes. The Bank has complied with all externally imposed capital requirements throughout the year ended 31 December 2024 and 2023, and are well above the minimum required ratio set by the AMCM.

28 員工福利

28 Staff Benefits

		2024 千澳門元 MOP'000	2023 千澳門元 MOP'000
退休福利成本	Retirement benefit costs	**14,765**	16,121

根據本地慣例和要求，本行於2001年1月3日設定了一個供款計劃，按不同供款率為澳門所有符合條件的員工供款。該計劃的成本在產生時記入損益表，該類計劃的資產由本行單獨持有。若員工在僱主自願性供款完全贖回前離職，該計劃下的所有沒收金額將退還本行。

A defined contribution scheme was established on 3rd January, 2001 to cover all qualifying employees in Macau at various funding rates, in accordance with the local practice and requirements. The costs of the scheme are charged to the statement of profit or loss as incurred and the assets of these schemes are held separately from the Bank. Any forfeiture amount under the Scheme is refunded to the Bank when the member leaves employment prior to the employer's voluntary contributions being vested fully.

29 公平價值

(a) 以公平價值計量之金融工具

持續以公平價值計量的金融工具包括買賣用途資產及負債，以及分類為以公平價值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益的金融工具。

公平價值估計是根據金融工具的特性及相關市場資料於某一特定時間作出，因此一般是主觀的。本行按下列公平價值等級計量公平價值，當中反映了計算時所運用的主要數據：

(i) 第1等級：參考相同工具在交投活躍市場取得的市場報價(未經調整)。

(ii) 第2等級：運用除屬於第1等級的市場報價以外的可直接觀察數據(即價格)或間接觀察數據(即源自價格)。這個等級涵蓋使用以下估值方式的工具：同類工具在交投活躍市場的市場報價；相同或同類工具在交投不活躍市場的報價；或其他估值模式，而當中所用的重要數據全都是直接或間接可從市場觀察所得的資料。

(iii) 第3等級：運用並非基於可觀察市場數據的資產或負債數據(不可觀察的數據)。這個等級涵蓋非以可觀察市場資料的數據為估值模式的所有工具，而不可觀察的數據可對工具估值構成重大影響。這個等級也包括使用以下估值方法的工具，即參考同類工具的市場報價，並需要作出重大的不可觀察的調整或假設，以反映不同工具的差異。

29 Fair values

(a) Financial instruments measured at fair value

Financial instruments measured at fair value on an ongoing basis include trading assets and liabilities, customer deposits designated at fair value through profit or loss, and financial instruments classified as financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Fair value estimates are generally subjective in nature, and are made as of a specific point in time based on the characteristics of the financial instruments and relevant market information. The Bank measures fair values using the following fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements:

(i) Level 1: Quoted market price (unadjusted) in an active market for an identical instrument.

(ii) Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices). This category includes instruments valued using: quoted market prices in active markets for similar instruments; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active; or other valuation techniques where all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.

(iii) Level 3: Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). This category includes all instruments where the valuation technique includes inputs not based on observable market data and the unobservable inputs have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation. This category includes instruments that are valued based on quoted prices for similar instruments where significant unobservable adjustments or assumptions are required to reflect differences between the instruments.

29 公平價值 *(續)*

(a) 以公平價值計量之金融工具 *(續)*

於交投活躍市場交易的金融工具是根據市場報價或交易商報價以釐定公平價值。至於所有並非於交投活躍市場交易的其他金融工具，本行使用估值模式來確定公平價值包括預期未來現金流量現值淨額及根據「無套利」原理的現金流量折現模型、以及業界就單純衍生工具所採用的標準期權定價模型。估值模式的目標是確定公平價值，以反映金融工具在報告日的價格，而該價格可被視為等同由市場參與者在公平交易基礎上決定的價格。

估值模式大多只採用可觀察的市場資料。因此，公平價值計量的可靠性甚高。不過，部份金融工具是基於一個或以上的重要但不可觀察市場數據來計值。由此得出的公平價值較屬主觀判斷。「不可觀察」一詞並非意指絕無市場資料可取用，而是市場存在很少或當前不存在資料用以釐定可能出現公平交易的水平。可觀察數據例子包括即期及遠期匯率、基準利率曲線以及交易屬普遍的期權產品適用的波動曲面。不可觀察數據例子包括交易並非普遍的期權產品適用的波動曲面，以及市場因素之間的相互關係。

如果取得可觀察的市價及模式數據，可減省管理層需時判斷或估計，也可減少有關釐定公平價值的估值不確定因素。可觀察的市價及模式數據取得與否，視乎產品及市場而定，並易受金融市場的特定事件及一般情況的影響而出現變化。

至於較為複雜的工具，本行以採用專有估值模式的經紀定價服務作為公平價值計量的數據。該等估值模式一般由業界已確認的估值模式演變而來，而當中的部份或全部數據不可從市場觀察得到。截至2024年12月31日，本行未以非經常性基礎對任何金融資產或金融負債進行公平價值計量。(2023年：相同)

29 Fair values *(Continued)*

(a) Financial instruments measured at fair value *(Continued)*

Fair values of financial instruments that are traded in active markets are based on quoted market prices or dealer price quotations. For all other financial instruments that are not traded in the active markets, the Bank determines fair values using valuation techniques. Valuation techniques include net present value of expected future cash flows and discounted cash flow models based on "no-arbitrage" principles, standard option pricing models across the industry for vanilla derivative products. The objective of valuation techniques is to arrive at a fair value determination that reflects the price of the financial instrument at the reporting date that would have been determined by market participants acting at arm's length.

The majority of valuation techniques employ only observable market data. Hence, the reliability of the fair values measurement is high. However, certain financial instruments are valued on the basis of one or more significant market inputs that are not observable. The fair value derived is more judgmental. "Not observable" does not mean there is absolutely no market data available but there is little or no current market data available from which to determine the level at which an arm's length transaction would likely occur. Examples of observable inputs include foreign exchange spot and forward rates, benchmark interest rate curves and volatility surfaces for commonly traded option products. Examples of unobservable inputs include volatility surfaces for less commonly traded option products and correlations between market factors.

Availability of observable market prices and model inputs reduces the need for management judgement and estimation and also reduces the valuation uncertainty associated with determination of fair values. The availability varies depending on the products and markets and is prone to changes based on specific events and general conditions in the financial markets.

For more complex instruments, the Bank uses the broker pricing service, which adopts proprietary valuation models, as inputs to a fair value measurement. These models usually are developed from recognised valuation models across the industry with some or all of the inputs into these models being unobservable in the market. The Bank did not measure any financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value on a non-recurring basis as at 31 December 2024 (31 December 2023: same).

29 公平價值 *(續)*

(a) 以公平價值計量之金融工具 *(續)*

公平價值受制於控制框架。該框架旨在確保公平價值經由獨立於承受風險者的職能機構釐定或驗證。為此，釐定公平價值的最終責任落在財務部。財務部確立規管估值的程序，並負責確保這些程序符合一切相關會計準則。

下表以公平價值等級及金融工具之分類方法分析於報告日以公平價值計量之金融工具：

29 Fair values *(Continued)*

(a) Financial instruments measured at fair value *(Continued)*

Fair values are subject to a control framework that aims to ensure that they are either determined, or validated, by a function independent of the risk-taker. To this end, ultimate responsibility for the determination of fair values lies with the Finance Department ("FIN"). FIN establishes procedures governing valuation, and is responsible for ensuring that these comply with all relevant accounting standards.

The table below analyses financial instruments measured at fair value at the reporting date according to the level in the fair value hierarchy into which they are categorised:

		2024			
		第1等級 Level 1 千澳門元 MOP'000	第2等級 Level 2 千澳門元 MOP'000	第3等級 Level 3 千澳門元 MOP'000	合計 Total 千澳門元 MOP'000
經常性公平價值計量	**Recurring fair value measurements**				
資產	**Assets**				
買賣用途資產	Trading assets				
－買賣用途衍生金融工具之正公平價值	– Derivative financial instruments held for trading	–	**8,343**	–	**8,343**
客戶貸款及其他賬項	Advances to customers and other accounts				
－對沖用途衍生金融工具之正公平價值	– Derivative financial instruments held for hedging	–	**9,667**	–	**9,667**
以公平價值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益之金融資產	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
－澳門金管局之貨幣票據	– AMCM monetary bills	–	**4,706,254**	–	**4,706,254**
－其他債務證券	– Other debt securities	**4,271,596**	**680,982**	–	**4,952,578**
－非上市權益證券	– Unlisted equity securities	–	–	**893,290**	**893,290**
		4,271,596	**5,387,236**	**893,290**	**10,552,122**
負債	**Liabilities**				
買賣用途負債	Trading liabilities				
－買賣用途衍生金融工具之負公平價值	– Derivative financial instruments held for trading	–	**5,610**	–	**5,610**
其他賬項及準備	Other accounts and provisions				
－對沖用途衍生金融工具之負公平價值	– Derivative financial instruments held for hedging	–	**5,119**	–	**5,119**

29 公平價值 *(續)*

(a) 以公平價值計量之金融工具 *(續)*

29 Fair values *(Continued)*

(a) Financial instruments measured at fair value *(Continued)*

		2023			
		第1等級 Level 1 千澳門元 MOP'000	第2等級 Level 2 千澳門元 MOP'000	第3等級 Level 3 千澳門元 MOP'000	合計 Total 千澳門元 MOP'000
經常性公平價值計量	**Recurring fair value measurements**				
資產	**Assets**				
買賣用途資產	Trading assets				
–買賣用途衍生金融工具之正公平價值	– Derivative financial instruments held for trading	–	6,921	–	6,921
客戶貸款及其他賬項	Advances to customers and other accounts				
–對沖用途衍生金融工具之正公平價值	– Derivative financial instruments held for hedging	–	15,188	–	15,188
以公平價值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益之金融資產	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
–澳門金管局之貨幣票據	– AMCM monetary bills	–	3,582,494	–	3,582,494
–其他債務證券	– Other debt securities	3,503,640	750,354	–	4,253,994
–非上市權益證券	– Unlisted equity securities	–	–	1,031,757	1,031,757
		3,503,640	4,332,848	1,031,757	8,868,245
負債	**Liabilities**				
買賣用途負債	Trading liabilities				
–買賣用途衍生金融工具之負公平價值	– Derivative financial instruments held for trading	1	6,090	–	6,091
其他賬項及準備	Other accounts and provisions				
–對沖用途衍生金融工具之負公平價值	– Derivative financial instruments held for hedging	–	6,084	–	6,084

29 公平價值 *(續)*

(a) 以公平價值計量之金融工具 *(續)*

(i) 第1等級與第2等級之轉移

於本年度，無金融工具在公平價值的第1等級轉移至第2等級(2023年：相同)，同時，無金融工具在公平價值的第2等級轉移至第1等級(2023年：418,251,000澳門元)。本行之政策為於轉移發生的當年內確認公平價值各等級之間之轉移。當活躍市場的報價或相同資產的報價以外的(直接或間接可觀察)數據在不同報告日期之間可使用時，即進行轉移。

(ii) 第3等級之公平價值

第3等級之公平價值之調節

下表列示在公平價值第3等級之公平價值計量期初結餘及期末結餘之調節表：

29 Fair values *(Continued)*

(a) Financial instruments measured at fair value *(Continued)*

(i) Transfers between Level 1 and 2

During the year, nil financial instruments (2023: same) were transferred from Level 1 to Level 2 and nil (2023: MOP418,251,000) of financial instruments were transferred from Level 2 to Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. The Bank's policy is to recognise transfers between levels of fair value hierarchy during the year in which they occur. The transfer occurs when quoted prices in active markets or inputs that are other than quoted prices (directly or indirectly observable) for identical assets are available between different reporting dates.

(ii) Level 3 fair values

Reconciliation of Level 3 fair values

The following table shows a reconciliation from the beginning balance to the ending balances for fair value measurements in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy:

		以公平價值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益之金融資產－權益證券 **Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income – Equity securities** 千澳門元 MOP'000
資產	**Assets**	
2024年1月1日結餘	As at 1 January 2024	**1,031,757**
於其他全面收益表確認之公平價值變動	Changes in fair value recognised in the other comprehensive income	**(138,467)**
2024年12月31日結餘	As at 31 December 2024	**893,290**
2023年1月1日結餘	As at 1 January 2023	1,379,830
於其他全面收益表確認之公平價值變動	Changes in fair value recognised in the other comprehensive income	(348,073)
2023年12月31日結餘	As at 31 December 2023	1,031,757

29 公平價值 *(續)*

(a) 以公平價值計量之金融工具 *(續)*

(ii) 第3等級之公平價值 *(續)*

第3等級之公平價值計量相關信息：

29 Fair values *(Continued)*

(a) Financial instruments measured at fair value *(Continued)*

(ii) Level 3 fair values *(Continued)*

Information about Level 3 fair value measurements:

	估值模式 Valuation techniques	重大不可觀察輸入值 Significant unobservable inputs	範圍 Range
以公平價值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益之金融資產 Financial assets measured at FVOCI	市場比較方法 Market-comparable approach	缺少市場性折扣 Discount for lack of marketability	20% (2023: 20%)
		市淨率 P/B Ratio	1.89x (2023: 1.68x)
		扣除利息、税項、折舊、攤銷的企業盈利比率 EV/EBITDA ratio	4.77x (2023: 5.87x)
		市盈率 P/E ratio	26.48x-42.95x (2023: N/A)
	市場法 Market approach	市場資訊所提供的指示性定價 Indicative price from market information	N/A (2023: N/A)

本行是採用市場比較方法去估計以公平價值計量且其變動計入其他全面收益之金融資產之公平價值（按缺乏市場流通性調整），採用的方法為：(1)市淨率；(2)扣除利息、税項、折舊及攤銷的企業盈利比率；及(3)市盈率。

For the market-comparable approach adopted by the Bank on estimating the fair value of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, the Bank applied: (1) price-to-book ratio; (2) enterprise value to earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization and (3) price-to-earning ratio. The result was adjusted for lack of marketability discount.

市場法通過將企業、企業所有權權益、證券或無形資產與可獲得價格信息的相同或可比（即相似）主體進行比較來提供價值指標。本行修訂了其對持有的非上市權益證券的估值技術，根據一組基於市場交易選定可比公司的市盈率進行校準。在修訂之前，非上市權益證券的估值是根據市場交易之指示性定價進行的。

The market approach provides an indication of value by comparing a business, business ownership interest, security, or intangible asset with identical or comparable (that is similar) subjects for which price information is available. The Bank revised its valuation technique for its holding of an unlisted equity security calibrated with P/E ratios of a selected set of comparable companies based on a market transaction. Prior to the revision, the unlisted equity security was valued based on the indicative price from a market transaction.

除上述披露外，本行於本年度所持有的其他非上市權益性證券的估價技術並未發生變動。

Other than disclosed above, there were no changes in valuation techniques of other unlisted equity securities held by the Bank during the year.

公允價值的計量與市淨率，扣除利息、税項、折舊、攤銷的企業盈利比率及市場資訊所提供的指示性定價呈正相關關係，而與缺乏市場流通性折扣呈負相關關係。

The fair value measurement is positively correlated to price-to-book ratio, enterprise value to earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization and indicative price from market information, and is negatively correlated to the discount for lack of marketability.

29 公平價值 *(續)*

(a) 以公平價值計量之金融工具 *(續)*

(ii) 第3等級之公平價值 *(續)*

於2024年12月31日，在其他變量不變的情況下評估，增加／減少5%重大不可觀察輸入值將會導致本行的其他全面收益增加85,501,000澳門元或減少81,503,000澳門元（2023年12月31日：增加53,418,000澳門元或減少53,243,000澳門元）。

本行按成本或攤銷成本入賬之金融工具之賬面值，與其於2024年12月31日及2023年12月31日的公平價值分別不大。

本行採用下列方法及重要假設，以釐定金融工具之公平價值。

(i) 不設指定期限的活期存款及儲蓄賬戶的公平價值，乃假定為於報告日可按要求而支付的金額。

(ii) 浮動利率金融工具的公平價值，乃假定為與其賬面值相若。如此等工具為貸款及非上市債務證券，由於相關的信貸風險影響是在賬面值及公平價值中將預期信用損失／減值準備金額減除後才分別予以確認，因此其公平價值不能反映其信貸素質的改變。

(iii) 以攤銷成本入賬的定息貸款及按揭貸款的公平價值，乃在此等貸款按相若貸款所獲提供的目前市場利率批出時，以市場利率比較的方式估計。由於相關的信貸風險影響是在賬面值及公平價值中將預期信用損失／減值準備金額減除後才分別予以確認，在決定公平價值總額時，貸款組合內各項貸款的信貸素質的改變均不會予以考慮。

29 Fair values *(Continued)*

(a) Financial instruments measured at fair value *(Continued)*

(ii) Level 3 fair values *(Continued)*

At 31 December 2024, if all of the significant unobservable inputs favourably changed and unfavourably changed by 5%, the Bank's other comprehensive income would have increased by MOP85,501,000 and decreased by MOP81,503,000 respectively (At 31 December 2023: increased by MOP53,418,000 and decreased by MOP53,243,000 respectively).

The carrying amount of the Bank's financial instruments carried at cost or amortised cost are not materially different from their fair values as at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023.

The following methods and significant assumptions have been applied in determining the fair values of financial instruments presented in above.

(i) the fair value of demand deposits and savings accounts with no specific maturity is assumed to be the amount payable on demand at the reporting date.

(ii) the fair value of variable rate financial instruments is assumed to approximate their carrying amounts and, in the case of loans and unquoted debt securities, does not, therefore, reflect changes in their credit quality, as the impact of credit risk is recognised separately by deducting the amount of the expected credit losses/impairment loss and allowances from both the carrying amount and fair value.

(iii) the fair value of fixed rate loans and mortgages carried at amortised cost is estimated by comparing market interest rates when the loans were granted with current market rates offered on similar loans. Changes in the credit quality of loans within the portfolio are not taken into account in determining gross fair values, as the impact of credit risk is recognised separately by deducting the amount of the expected credit losses/impairment loss and allowances from both the carrying amount and fair value.

未經審核之補充資料
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以下未經審核之財務資料披露，是為符合澳門金融管理局（「澳門金管局」）發出之財務資料披露指引而編製。

The following unaudited disclosures of financial information are prepared to comply with the Guideline on the Disclosure of Financial Information issued by the Monetary Authority of Macau ("AMCM").

(a) 最高綜合集團之資本充足比率

(a) Capital adequacy ratio of top consolidated group

		集團 Group	
		2024	2023
資本充足比率	Capital adequacy ratios		
普通股權一級資本比率	Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio	**17.1%**	15.9%
一級資本比率	Tier 1 capital ratio	**17.8%**	16.5%
總資本比率	Total capital ratio	**19.7%**	18.1%

最高綜合集團按照新加坡金融管理局第637號通告（資本充足比率風險要求）規則計算監管資本及資本要求。

The calculation of the regulatory capital and capital charges of the top consolidated group are in accordance with the Monetary Authority of Singapore Notice to Banks No. 637 (Notice on Risk Based Capital Adequacy Requirement) for Banks incorporated in Singapore.

未經審核之補充資料
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(b) 資本基礎組成部份 (b) Components of own funds

		2024 千澳門元 MOP'000	2023 千澳門元 MOP'000
普通股權一級(「CET1」)資本組成:	**Common Equity Tier 1 ("CET1") capital Composition:**		
普通股權	Qualifying common shares	**360,000**	120,000
盈餘滾存	Retained earnings	**3,265,566**	3,265,361
累計其他全面收益	Accumulated other comprehensive income	**1,008,298**	1,227,367
其他已披露的儲備	Other disclosed reserves	**304,200**	471,209
監管扣減:	**Regulatory deductions:**		
因土地及建築物進行價值重估而產生的累積公平價值收益	Cumulative unrealized gains arising from the revaluation of land and buildings	**(258,883)**	(367,529)
監管儲備(包括一般監管儲備和特定監管儲備)	Regulatory reserves (including general and specific regulatory reserves)	**–**	(167,009)
於在監管綜合範圍以外的金融業實體發行的CET1資本票據的非重大投資(超出10%門檻之數)	Insignificant investments in CET1 capital instruments of financial institutions that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (amount above the 10% threshold)	**(293,835)**	(436,667)
普通股權一級資本(經監管扣減後)	Total CET1 capital (after regulatory deductions)	**4,385,346**	4,112,732
額外一級(「AT1」)資本	**Additional Tier 1 ("AT1") capital**	**–**	–
一級資本總額	Total tier 1 capital	**4,385,346**	4,112,732
二級資本:	**Tier 2 Capital**		
組成:	**Composition:**		
合資格計入二級資本的預期信用損失第1及和第2階段準備金及澳門金管局要求之一般監管儲備	Eligible accumulated provisions for expected credit losses (ECL) in stage 1& 2 and general regulatory reserves required by the AMCM	**198,767**	196,937
合資格計入二級資本的因土地及建築物進行價值重估而產生的累積公平價值收益	Eligible cumulative unrealized gains arising from the revaluation of land and buildings	**51,610**	51,610
二級資本總額(經監管扣減後)	Total tier 2 capital (after regulatory deductions)	**250,377**	248,547
自有資金總額	Total own funds	**4,635,723**	4,361,279

自有資金總額及構成部分是按照澳門金管局第010/B/2023-DSB/AMCM號通告規則計算。

The calculation on the components and total amount of own funds after deduction is in accordance with Circular No. 010/B/2023-DSB/AMCM.

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(c) 資本充足

(i) 資本充足比率

		2024	2023
資本充足比率	Capital adequacy ratios		
普通股權一級資本比率	Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio	**22.95%**	20.27%
一級資本比率	Tier 1 capital ratio	**22.95%**	20.27%
總資本比率	Total capital ratio	**24.26%**	21.50%

資本充足比率是按照澳門金管局第011/2015號通告規則計算。

(ii) 市場風險之資本要求

		2024 千澳門元 MOP'000	2023 千澳門元 MOP'000
市場風險之資本要求:	The market risk capital requirements for		
一利率風險	– Interest rate risk	**1,057**	–
一股權風險	– Equity position risk	**–**	–
一外匯風險	– Foreign exchange risk	**13,881**	8,584
一商品風險	– Commodity risk	**–**	–
加權市場風險總額	Weighted market risk exposures	**14,938**	8,584

(iii) 衍生工具之信貸風險加權金額

		2024 千澳門元 MOP'000	2023 千澳門元 MOP'000
匯率合約	Exchange rate contracts	**8,212**	1,431
利率掉期合約	Interest rate swap contracts	**3,430**	4,967
股票掛鈎合約	Equity contracts	**42**	–
		11,684	6,398

計算信貸風險加權數額所用之風險加權乃根據金管局通告第011/2015號之資本充足比率規定計算及取決於交易對手信用狀況、到期日。匯率合約、利率掉期、股票掛鈎合約所用之風險加權介乎0%至100%。

此等數額並未計及雙邊淨額安排之影響。

(c) Capital adequacy

(i) Capital adequacy ratio

The calculation on the capital adequacy ratio is in accordance with Notice No.011/2015-AMCM.

(ii) Market risk capital requirement

(iii) Credit risk weighted amounts of derivatives

Credit risk weighted amount refers to the amount as computed in accordance with AMCM Guideline Notice 011/2015-AMCM on capital adequacy and depends on the status of the counterparty and the maturity characteristics. The risk weights used range from 0% to 100% for exchange rate, interest rate swap and equity contracts.

These amounts do not take into account the effects of bilateral netting arrangements.

(d) 信貸風險

(i) 過期資產分析

銀行同業貸款只批授予信譽良好的銀行同業。客戶貸款的信貸質素分析如下：

(d) Credit risk

(i) Analysis on past due assets

Advances to banks are only made to banks with good credit rating. The credit quality of advances to customers can be analysed as follows:

		2024			
		客戶貸款總額 Gross advances to customers 千澳門元 MOP'000	佔客戶貸款總額之比率 Percentage of gross advances to customers %	抵押品價值 Collateral value 千澳門元 MOP'000	預期信用損失（第3階段） Expected credit losses (stage 3) 千澳門元 MOP'000
客戶貸款總額其中過期：	Gross advances to customers which have been past due for:				
– 6個月或以下但3個月以上	– 6 months or less but over 3 months	**25,420**	**0.14%**	**24,753**	**667**
– 1年或以下但6個月以上	– 1 year or less but over 6 months	**7,856**	**0.04%**	**7,818**	**38**
– 1年以上	– Over 1 year	**10,073**	**0.06%**	**9,396**	**677**
		43,349	**0.24%**	**41,967**	**1,382**

		2023			
		客戶貸款總額 Gross advances to customers 千澳門元 MOP'000	佔客戶貸款總額之比率 Percentage of gross advances to customers %	抵押品價值 Collateral value 千澳門元 MOP'000	預期信用損失（第3階段） Expected credit losses (stage 3) 千澳門元 MOP'000
客戶貸款總額其中過期：	Gross advances to customers which have been past due for:				
– 6個月或以下但3個月以上	– 6 months or less but over 3 months	11,900	0.06%	10,808	1,092
– 1年或以下但6個月以上	– 1 year or less but over 6 months	6,330	0.03%	6,082	248
– 1年以上	– Over 1 year	11,476	0.06%	11,326	150
		29,706	0.15%	28,216	1,490

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(d) 信貸風險 *(續)*

(ii) 資產按監管分類之信貸質素分析

以下列表為非銀行客戶之貸款和墊款及其他賬項和其他資產按照澳門金管局第012/2021號通告之資產層級及類別規則作出分類之明細。

(d) Credit risk *(Continued)*

(ii) Credit quality analysis under regulatory asset classification

The following loans and advances to non bank customers and other assets are broken down into major classes of assets respectively based on the asset classification required by Notice no. 012/2021 AMCM.

		2024					
		未付餘額 Outstanding balance 千澳門元 MOP'000	抵押品價值 Collateral value 千澳門元 MOP'000	第1階段 預期信用損失 Stage 1 ECL 千澳門元 MOP'000	第2階段 預期信用損失 Stage 2 ECL 千澳門元 MOP'000	第3階段 預期信用損失 Stage 3 ECL 千澳門元 MOP'000	總計預期信用損失 Total ECL 千澳門元 MOP'000
現金及存放銀行同業款項，以及貸款和墊款	Cash and balances with and loans and advances to banks						
正常類	Pass	**989,038**	**–**	**19**	**46**	**–**	**65**
客戶貸款和墊款	Loans and advances to customers						
正常類	Pass	**16,315,190**	**–**	**29,034**	**56,498**	**85**	**85,617**
關注類	Special mention	**1,182,302**	**–**	**–**	**113,117**	**179**	**113,296**
次級類	Substandard	**36,329**	**36,329**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
可疑類	Doubtful	**15,400**	**12,943**	**–**	**–**	**2,456**	**2,456**
損失類	Loss	**10,392**	**9,610**	**–**	**–**	**782**	**782**
		17,559,613	**58,882**	**29,034**	**169,615**	**3,502**	**202,151**
澳門特區政府及/或澳門金融管理局發行之債券	Securities issued by Macao SAR Government and/or AMCM						
正常類	Pass	**4,706,254**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
持有之存款證	Certificates of deposit held						
正常類	Pass	**672,986**	**–**	**83**	**–**	**–**	**83**
其他債券	Other securities						
正常類	Pass	**5,172,882**	**–**	**1,790**	**10**	**–**	**1,800**
或然負債及承擔以擴闊信貸	Contingent liabilities and commitments to extend credit						
正常類	Pass	**2,954,896**	**–**	**2,078**	**1,156**	**–**	**3,234**

(d) 信貸風險 *(續)*

(ii) 資產按監管分類之信貸質素分析 *(續)*

(d) Credit risk *(Continued)*

(ii) Credit quality analysis under regulatory asset classification *(Continued)*

		2023					
		未付餘額 Outstanding balance 千澳門元 MOP'000	抵押品價值 Collateral value 千澳門元 MOP'000	第1階段 預期信用損失 Stage 1 ECL 千澳門元 MOP'000	第2階段 預期信用損失 Stage 2 ECL 千澳門元 MOP'000	第3階段 預期信用損失 Stage 3 ECL 千澳門元 MOP'000	總計預期信用損失 Total ECL 千澳門元 MOP'000
現金及存放銀行同業款項，以及貸款和墊款	Cash and balances with and loans and advances to banks						
正常類	Pass	1,265,091	–	38	–	–	38
客戶貸款和墊款	Loans and advances to customers						
正常類	Pass	19,411,182	–	23,281	5,772	629	29,682
關注類	Special mention	88,048	–	–	754	61	815
次級類	Substandard	26,905	26,905	–	–	–	–
可疑類	Doubtful	17,668	15,261	–	–	2,408	2,408
損失類	Loss	12,059	11,584	–	–	476	476
		19,555,862	53,750	23,281	6,526	3,574	33,381
澳門特區政府及／或澳門金融管理局發行之債券	Securities issued by Macao SAR Government and/or AMCM						
正常類	Pass	3,582,494	–	–	–	–	–
其他債券	Other securities						
正常類	Pass	5,287,180	–	1,219	210	–	1,429
或然負債及承擔以擴闊信貸	Contingent liabilities and commitments to extend credit						
正常類	Pass	2,561,338	–	1,743	277	–	2,020

(d) 信貸風險 *(續)*

(iii) 按地理分類之衍生工具分析

(d) Credit risk *(Continued)*

(iii) Geographical analysis of derivatives

		2024				
		澳門	香港	新加坡	其他	合計
		Macau	**Hong Kong**	**Singapore**	**Others**	**Total**
		千澳門元	千澳門元	千澳門元	千澳門元	千澳門元
		MOP'000	**MOP'000**	**MOP'000**	**MOP'000**	**MOP'000**
匯率合約	Exchange rate contracts					
–掉期	– Swaps	**–**	**1,494,255**	**–**	**–**	**1,494,255**
–購入期權	– Options purchased	**3,938**	**–**	**1,120**	**–**	**5,058**
–沽出期權	– Options written	**930**	**83**	**3,941**	**104**	**5,058**
利率掉期合約	Interest rate swap contracts	**–**	**2,244,356**	**–**	**–**	**2,244,356**
股票掛鈎合約	Equity contracts					
–購入期權	– Options purchased	**654**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**654**
–沽出期權	– Options written	**–**	**–**	**654**	**–**	**654**
		5,522	**3,738,694**	**5,715**	**104**	**3,750,035**

		2023				
		澳門	香港	新加坡	其他	合計
		Macau	Hong Kong	Singapore	Others	Total
		千澳門元	千澳門元	千澳門元	千澳門元	千澳門元
		MOP'000	MOP'000	MOP'000	MOP'000	MOP'000
匯率合約	Exchange rate contracts					
–遠期	– Forwards	–	–	104	–	104
–掉期	– Swaps	–	120,295	–	–	120,295
–購入期權	– Options purchased	–	–	2,186	–	2,186
–沽出期權	– Options written	1,961	65	40	120	2,186
利率掉期合約	Interest rate swap contracts	–	4,244,395	–	–	4,244,395
		1,961	4,364,755	2,330	120	4,369,166

(e) 利率風險

本行之利率風險於每月進行測量並每季提交報告給澳門金管局。報告內只需包括在銀行資產或負債中佔比超過5%之貨幣。

以下列表根據澳門金管局發佈的《利率風險管理指引》，展示了在不同時間範圍內，假設平行移動200個基點對本行經濟價值的淨影響，並對不同貨幣乘以不同的權重因子。

(e) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is monthly measured and submitted to AMCM quarterly. Only currency that accounts for more than 5% of either banking book assets or liabilities is required to be reported.

The following table demonstrates, in accordance the Guideline on Management of Interest Rate Risk issued by AMCM, the net impact to the economic value of the Bank with an assumed parallel shift of 200 basis points throughout different time spectrum multiplied by different weighting factors for different currencies.

		2024 **千澳門元** **MOP'000**	2023 千澳門元 MOP'000
澳門幣	MOP	**46,282**	48,266
港幣	HKD	**1,052**	(10,100)
美元	USD	**9,821**	27,635
對經濟價值的影響佔自有資金之百分比	Impact on economic value as % of own funds	**1.23%**	1.51%

(f) 外匯風險 (f) Foreign exchange risk

		2024					
		澳門幣	港幣	人民幣	美元	其他貨幣	合計
				Chinese		Other	
		MOP	**HK$**	**Renminbi**	**US$**	**currencies**	**Total**
		千澳門元	千澳門元	千澳門元	千澳門元	千澳門元	千澳門元
		MOP'000	**MOP'000**	**MOP'000**	**MOP'000**	**MOP'000**	**MOP'000**
淨長盤總額	Total net long positions	**344,292**	**–**	**–**	**28,798**	**942**	**374,032**
淨短盤總額	Total net short positions	**–**	**360,169**	**11,255**	**–**	**2,608**	**374,032**
		344,292	**(360,169)**	**(11,255)**	**28,798**	**(1,666)**	**–**

		2023					
		澳門幣	港幣	人民幣	美元	其他貨幣	合計
				Chinese		Other	
		MOP	HK$	Renminbi	US$	currencies	Total
		千澳門元	千澳門元	千澳門元	千澳門元	千澳門元	千澳門元
		MOP'000	MOP'000	MOP'000	MOP'000	MOP'000	MOP'000
淨長盤總額	Total net long positions	322,309	–	–	–	2,936	325,245
淨短盤總額	Total net short positions	–	312,181	7,763	4,502	799	325,245
		322,309	(312,181)	(7,763)	(4,502)	2,137	–

(f) 外匯風險 *(續)*

(f) Foreign exchange risk *(Continued)*

		2024			
		港幣	人民幣	美元	合計
			Chinese		
		HK$	**Renminbi**	**US$**	**Total**
		千澳門元	千澳門元	千澳門元	千澳門元
		MOP'000	**MOP'000**	**MOP'000**	**MOP'000**
現貨資產	Spot assets	**13,635,076**	**395,843**	**3,754,003**	**17,784,922**
現貨負債	Spot liabilities	**(15,114,437)**	**(401,740)**	**(2,613,886)**	**(18,130,063)**
遠期買入	Forward purchases	**1,119,192**	**180,537**	**194,526**	**1,494,255**
遠期賣出	Forward sales	**–**	**(185,895)**	**(1,305,845)**	**(1,491,740)**
		(360,169)	**(11,255)**	**28,798**	**(342,626)**

		2023			
		港幣	人民幣	美元	合計
			Chinese		
		HK$	Renminbi	US$	Total
		千澳門元	千澳門元	千澳門元	千澳門元
		MOP'000	MOP'000	MOP'000	MOP'000
現貨資產	Spot assets	13,712,025	573,694	3,562,526	17,848,245
現貨負債	Spot liabilities	(14,144,605)	(581,457)	(3,446,275)	(18,172,337)
遠期買入	Forward purchases	120,399	–	–	120,399
遠期賣出	Forward sales	–	–	(120,753)	(120,753)
		(312,181)	(7,763)	(4,502)	(324,446)

(g) 流動資金風險 (g) Liquidity risk

		2024 千澳門元 MOP'000	2023 千澳門元 MOP'000
每週平均最低現金結餘	Average minimum weekly cash in hand	**558,284**	545,876
每週平均現金結餘	Average weekly cash in hand	**808,022**	857,953
平均月末規定流動資產	Average month-end specified liquid assets	**8,795,709**	7,803,482

		2024 %	2023 %
平均月末規定流動資產與基本負債比率	Average month-end ratio of specified liquid assets to total basic liabilities	**35.6**	32.8
一個月平均流動資金比率	Average one-month liquidity ratio	**53.8**	51.0
三個月平均流動資金比率	Average three-months liquidity ratio	**47.8**	47.5

財務參與目錄

2024年12月31日

LIST OF FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS

As at 31 December 2024

形式／業務科目 **Type/Sector of activity**	名稱 **Name**	賬面價值 **Book Value**	百分比 **Percentage**
股票／股份－以業務科目分類 Shares by sector of activity		（澳門元） **(MOP)**	
銀行，保險及其他行業 Banks, insurance and other services	聯豐亨保險有限公司 Luen Fung Hang Insurance Company Limited	**68,481,000**	**12.00%**
	聯豐亨人壽保險股份有限公司 Luen Fung Hang Life Limited	**63,056,000**	**10.50%**
合計TOTAL		**131,537,000**	

In accordance with the article 85 of Macau Financial System Act
根據澳門金融體系法律制度第八十五條之公告

分行一覽(10間)
List of Branches

於2024年12月31日 *As at 31 Dec 2024*

總行	新馬路241號	**Main Branch**	241 Avenida de Almeida Ribeiro
紅街市分行	高士德馬路85號	**Hong Kai Si Branch**	85 Avenida Horta e Costa
新橋分行	羅利老馬路19-21號	**San Kiu Branch**	19-21 Estrada de Adolfo Loureiro
黑沙環分行	馬場海邊馬路32號C-F	**Hak Sa Van Branch**	32C-F Estrada de Marginal do Hipodromo
台山分行	巴坡沙大馬路338號	**Toi San Branch**	338 Avenida de A.T. Barbosa
高地烏街分行	高地烏街29號A	**Kou Tei Vu Kai Branch**	29A Rua Pedro Coutinho R/C
祐漢分行	祐漢第八街195號	**Iao Hon Branch**	195 Rua Oito do Bairro Iao Hon
河邊新街分行	河邊新街75-79號	**Ho Pin San Kai Branch**	75-79 Rua Almirante Sergio
氹仔花城分行	氹仔埃武拉街356-366號花城利豐大廈	**Flower City Branch**	356-366, Rua de Evora, Edif. Lei Fung, Taipa
新口岸分行	新口岸宋玉生廣場286號	**San Hau On Branch**	286 Alameda Dr. Carlos D'Assumpcao R/C

Registered Office: 241 Avenida de Almeida Ribeiro, Macau